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BRUNEI

OFFICIALS REACT TO PRESS REPORTS ON BANK SCANDAL

BK200958 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 29 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Brunei officials have reacted sharply to foreign press reports which suggested that the government acted hastily over the NBB [National Bank of Brunei] affairs.

They said that the government began tightening banking controls 2 years ago. This was part of Brunei's national drive since independence to "control its own destiny," a Finance Ministry source told the BULLETIN.

It was then that the ministry began closely charting the operations of finance houses in Brunei by collating independent statistics.

The nine banks in the country had also to submit consolidated statements of accounts.

The ministry has also had comprehensive laws drafted to replace inadequate banking rules, though the new legislation has not yet been approved.

"The government has taken very logical steps to ensure that its financial institutions have a clean bill of health," the ministry source said. This was in line with its ambition to establish Brunei as a financial centre.

The fifth national development plan (1986-90) provides for the setting up of Brunei's own monetary authority and a government development bank.

The formation of the Finance Ministry's bank supervision unit was also part of the 5-year plan.

Brunei's desire to control its own financial affairs became obvious in 1983. As the country moved toward independence, the government withdrew investments managed by Britain's Crown Agents and set up its own investment agency.

Brunei officials point out that the government's handling of the United National Finance [UNF] company collapse last year demonstrated its desire to ensure a stable financial sector. UNF closed its doors after a \$10m [currency not specified] run which followed rumours of a corporate link between the finance company and Hong Kong's collapsed Overseas Trust Bank. The Finance Ministry took control of UNF, wound it up and ensured that depositors got most of their money back.

/9604

CSO: 4200/231

BRIEFS

EXPORT VALUE IN 1985--Indonesia's export value in 1985 stood at \$14 billion, \$6.4 billion of which came from the nonoil commodities. Forestry Minister Sujarwo said this when opening a working meeting with the Indonesian forestry community in Jakarta on 9 December. The minister explained that the figures indicated that Indonesian people had not fully utilized natural resources. The situation, according to the minister, constituted a challenge to the Indonesian forestry community as the partner of the Forestry Ministry to continue to exploit and utilize the national resources. The 1-day working meeting was attended by some 100 participants from throughout the country. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 86] /9604

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--France has agreed to assist Indonesia in Palapa B satellite communications system. The document of the 1986-88 France-Indonesian communications cooperation scheme was signed in Jakarta early this week by Indonesian Director General for Posts and Telecommunications Abdul Rakhman and French Director General for Telecommunications [name indistinct]. The cooperation scheme covers the communications network planning, satellite training program, and computerization for local network. France also offers an opportunity for Indonesian technicians to study communications system in the country. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 86] /9604

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM FIGURES--A total of 4,267,000 people or over 1 million families have so far been transmigrated outside Java--the largest voluntary resettlement program in the world. Transmigration Minister Martono disclosed the figures in Jakarta yesterday, adding that transmigration programs in Indonesia began on 12 December 1950 with the resettlement of 23 families from Central Java to Lampung in Sumatera. He noted that there are criticisms abroad on the program mostly from people who are not familiar with it. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 86] /9604

MURDANI MEETS TAIWANESE OFFICIAL--The visiting Armed Forces chief of staff of Taiwan, General (Hou Pei Chung), yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Indonesian Armed Forces commander, General Murdani, at the Indonesian military headquarters in Jakarta. During the meeting, the two generals exchanged experiences on the defense and security development in their respective countries. Following the courtesy call, the Taiwanese

general met with Indonesian Minister of Research and Technology Habibie. The Armed Forces chief of staff of Taiwan arrived in Jakarta on Thursday [11 December] for a 1-week visit to Indonesia. While in this country, he is also scheduled to inspect the Indonesian aircraft industries in Bandung, West Java, and the shipbuilding (?dock) of P.T. Pal in Surabaya, East Java. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 86] /9604

SUHARTO TO VISIT MALAYSIA—President Suharto will visit Malaysia in the near future, Malaysian Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim said following his meeting with the president in Jakarta yesterday. Minister Ibrahim told newsmen that the date and the agenda of President Suharto's visit will be discussed further. During his meeting with the president, the Malaysian minister explained about the plan to step up cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in the fields of education, culture, and book printing. Minister Anwar Ibrahim concluded his 3-day visit to Indonesia yesterday. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Dec 86] /9604

THAI PROPOSAL OF ASEAN CURRENCY--Jakarta, KOMPAS--It is too early to use the currency of one of the ASEAN countries as the official currency in the economic and financial transactions among ASEAN member countries. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the remarks at the Foreign Affairs Department office in Jakarta on Friday [5 December], adding that a common currency can normally be introduced only when cooperation among countries in a regional grouping has reached an advanced stage. Mokhtar noted that even within the European Economic Community, not all member countries have agreed to the introduction of a common currency for their economic and financial transactions. It was reported from Bangkok on Thursday that Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had wanted to replace the U.S. dollar with Indonesian rupiah or Thai baht as the common currency in the intra-ASEAN economic transactions. Sitthi also said the proposal on common currency would be presented at the ministerial meeting, scheduled to be held in Singapore next March. It will then be submitted to the ASEAN summit meeting in Manila in December. Even though Mokhtar thought that the proposal was premature, he stressed that each ASEAN member country is entitled to present proposals to be included in the agenda of the upcoming ASEAN summit. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 6 Dec 86 p 1] /9604

FRG CONSULATE IN DENPASAR--The Federal Republic of Germany opened a consulate in Denpasar, Bali, on Monday [24 November]. Reinhold Jantzen was named as consul. [Summary] [Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 26 Nov 86 p 12] /9604

NEW ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS--The new Indonesian ambassador to the Netherlands, Mohamed Romli, presented his credentials to Queen Beatrix at her palace in the Hague on 10 December. Mohamed Romli replaces Waluyo Sugito, who ended his ambassadorial tenure last September. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Dec 86] /9604

THAI COMMANDER SEES DEFENSE MINISTER--Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, paid a courtesy call on Defense and Security Minister Poniman in Jakarta today to introduce himself following his installation as supreme commander. During the meeting, the two officials discussed bilateral relations, particularly relations and cooperation between the Thai and Indonesian Armed Forces. The defense and security minister said mutual visits by officials of the two countries are one of the means to develop bilateral cooperation. During the courtesy call, Commander Admiral Supha Khotchaseni was accompanied by General L.B. Murdani, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Thai ambassador to Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Dec 86] /9604

MURDANI ON ALERTNESS DURING ELECTION--The commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [ABRI], General L.B. Murdani, has reiterated the ABRI's alertness to ensure the orderly and smooth implementation of the general elections to be highlighted by campaigns, balloting, and the installation of members of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly. Gen L.B. Murdani expressed the confidence the ABRI will always manage to accomplish its duties under the principle of discipline. The armed forces commander's remarks came in a written message read during a flag-hoisting ceremony at the Naval Police headquarters in Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Dec 86] /9604

MINISTER ON SUGAR IMPORT--At the end of this year, Indonesia has to import sugar for reserve stock in view of the growing domestic demand. Cooperatives Affairs Minister and Chairman of National Logistics Bureau Bustanil Arifin said this to newsmen in Jakarta today after attending a graduation ceremony of the Institute of Indonesian Management Development. Bustanil stressed the decision to import sugar is not due to declining domestic production, but to growing domestic demand. Indonesia's sugar production now stands at about 2 million metric tons, while domestic consumption has increased from 1.8 million metric tons to 2 million metric tons, rendering the National Logistics Bureau without reserve stock. The sugar to be imported from South America and Malaysia will be shipped into the country between the middle of December and the end of April 1987. By that time, the National Logistics Bureau will have a reserve of 350,000 tons, which will be sufficient for 3 months' supply. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 4213/30

SOUNTHON THEP-ASA ON CHAMPASSAK SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Nov 86 p 3

[Views of Comrade Sounthon Thep-asa, secretary of the Champassak Provincial Party Committee, at the Fourth Party Congress]

[Excerpts] In giving my views to the congress, I am very proud to represent the Champassak Provincial Party Committee. I am now going to report on the implementation of the plenums and party policies over the past 10 years.

In implementing the policy plans and party policies in the first years in Champassak Province, we encountered many difficulties because of the backward, scattered, natural- and self-oriented economic background and minimal material and technical base. However, some districts had been affected by the war. The political base and the dictatorship of the proletariat was still weak. There were only 1,300 party members and 930 ranking cadres. There was not yet experience with economic and social management. In addition, the enemies have continued to try to destroy us and this caused us many problems.

In turning to the grassroots we have attentively improved important areas in regard to political and economic aspects, the border and primary communications routes, and we have wiped out the enemies' underground grassroots. We mobilized a number of senior high school graduates to join us in turning to the grassroots and later on we trained them to become cadres and we put them in different work sections. Because the grassroots were greatly improved, many movements in all the districts have expanded fairly well with respect to pacification in the political and social order, and they are steadily progressing to normalcy.

In terms of production the provincial party committee has focused on guiding the all-around agricultural and forest production. Emphasis was placed on growing rice in eight rice-growing districts, to promote intensive agriculture, and to raise wet rice production from 1.7 tons per hectare in 1980 to 3 tons per hectare in 1985. Average production capacity was 440 kg per capita in 1980 and it increased to 600 kg in 1985. Thus, they were able to basically solve the food supply problem and to reserve some. They also

paid their obligation to the center with 5,000 tons on the average per year, and they assisted as well several nearby provinces.

Along with growing rice, the province paid attention to growing short- and long-term industrial crops and to raising animals in the Paksong Plateau for export. The cultivation area for cardamom and coffee in 1985 increased by a factor of three when compared with the amount in 1980. The number of assorted domestic animals also increased, especially in 1985, buffaloes increasing 5 percent and cattle by 12 percent. Each family has, on the average, three cattle and buffaloes.

As for forestry, in the past years the province has attentively protected the forest and has also felled trees and produced lumber. The province has set up an area for tree felling and manufacturing [closed circle style] since 1981. Now 23,000 cubic meters is cut down on the average per year.

The province has also given a great deal of attention to turning to agricultural co-ops. Up to 1985 the number of agricultural co-ops made up 72 percent of the farm families and 80 percent of the total rice fields. The province also expanded the purchase-trade co-ops. There are now 323 of these units for purchasing forest products, to handle sources of goods and money, and to control the market. Exports have increased by a factor of 31. The province has been able to balance its budget and has carried out its obligations toward the center.

Champassak Province has been able to improve and promote its role in the all-around leadership of the party committee, for example, the grassroots party chapters. The number of party members has increased by a factor of three as compared with 1977. The members who lost their true essence were all corrected according to the party regulations.

Generally speaking, the cadre ranks have expanded in both numbers and quality by passing actual testing and training, and by having been sent to study politics, specialized tasks and technical fields both at home and abroad. The number of cadres has now increased by a factor of 11 when compared with 1975.

Besides the strong points and the achievements mentioned, our province still has many weaknesses and unfinished work such as having a number of cadres, members and people who still lack consciousness of the enemies' schemes, the firm idea of friends and foes, and knowledge concerning the struggle between the two paths and which will win; these ideas are not yet clear. As a result, in many places basic national defense and security in the grassroots is not yet strong and guaranteed.

We have not yet paid attention to seeking and encouraging all the hidden abilities in our localities. In socialist transformation we have a subjective tendency and we were anxious to turn the entire economic sector to socialism immediately. For example, we mobilized farmers to join co-ops without calculating the ability or the management of cadres and the expansion levels for production in each location. This caused production to stay the same or even drop, thus delaying progress. Economic management still leans toward the old mechanism, and economic efficiency has not been calculated. In other words we only thought about profits.

Dear comrades: after implementing the party's policies, the Champassak Province party committee has learned a number of basic lessons, as follows.

In organizing and implementing, national defense must be considered a priority duty in the foundation for socialist construction. This matter is reflected in all our work areas. For example, the Kok Savang Co-op which is on the Thai border had a weak political foundation. Now, however, we have set up an agricultural co-op with good guidance and management which is related to the new production, and has raised the standard of living of the co-op members to a better level than the scattered and private production. Since then there have been mass organizations that have fought against the enemies and that have provided for security for the province.

In constructing socialism we must start from the grassroots level and go up, because the grassroots are the main implementation units for all policies and the policies of the party and government.

9884/9312

CSO: 4206/27

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT GUERRILLA OPERATIONS DETAILED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Nov 86 pp 2,3

[Article by K. Khounbousai: "The Soukhouma District Guerrilla Unit Makes Steady Progress"]

[Excerpt] The congress to summarize the lessons of the first 6 months of 1986 of the regional force of Champassak Province was carried out speedily, and it was unanimously agreed that the Soukhouma District guerrilla unit was outstanding in defending the land and in continuing to upgrade and strengthen the quality of the guerrilla force.

It is true that when the people of the whole province emulated each other in carrying out the provincial historic congress' resolution, which said that we must basically try to step toward peace, Soukhouma District was able to extensively cultivate revolutionary fervor among cadres, government employees and the people. As for the guerrilla unit which is the right hand of the district, it has been under the close and continuous guidance of the party committee and the district military command. All canton guerrilla units throughout the district have a comprehensive organizational system from the group level up to mobile company. The primary factor reflecting the strength of the regional force of Soukhouma District is that each canton guerrilla unit has a party chapter and party cells at the village level for guidance. In early 1986 all the guerrilla units district-wide were able to succeed in their glorious duties. Each week, every guerrilla unit placed itself to guard the land under their responsibility, and to check the area they were responsible for on a regular basis. In the company military headquarters there is always a regular fighting force on 24-hour alert, ready to respond to the situation and to the order of the higher echelons.

In order to steadily heighten their responsibility, the district military headquarters also set up a reporting system for the guerrilla force. This meant that every month and every 3 months the guerrilla unit commanders for all companies must report on the situation of their units to the district and must also obtain a new plan for implementation in their own localities. Because of the importance of this upgrading task, the district military headquarters has sent political cadres and military teachers down to each canton in order to disseminate the party policies to the guerrilla cadres and

combatants, so they will have comprehensive understanding. Teachers in military tactics who were sent by the district opened training for cadres and combatants in military subjects necessary for protecting and providing for security in the production bases on a normal basis.

In the first 6 months of 1986 the summary of the Soukhouma Military commander clearly indicated that the production base of the people throughout their district was basically at peace. The people in different villages firmly cooperated with the regional forces, and were able to learn in a timely manner the enemies' destructive movements for inciting. The important thing is that Soukhouma District set up regular and mobile guerrilla units throughout, and they have become closely involved in the process of increasing the people's production. The outstanding work was that the district set up 4 strong cantons with 18 model villages. These are new elements that the district never had before. The people have deep and firm confidence in the party's policies and have become one with the party and the administrative committee in defending and constructing our socialist nation. The co-op members and farmers throughout the district are all promoting their diligent and persistent heritage, and are working shoulder to shoulder in enthusiastically clearing [land] and constructing their own bases.

9884/9312

CSO: 4206/27

RADIO VIEWS UNRESOLVED CAMBODIAN ISSUE, SRV STAND

BK161357 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As the month of December clips away to give way to another new year, many will be reminded of the yet unresolved political problem of Kampuchea. The issue of Kampuchea as it is often called has dominated the collective and individual attention of ASEAN members for 8 years. One can look back on quite a number of ASEAN gatherings, not all of them dealing with diplomatic or political issues, in which somehow Kampuchea could not be avoided as the topic of discussion. This country, whose people have experienced untold hardships and sufferings, remains the key to the future of peace and security of Southeast Asia. A series of proposals for peace talks between the warring factions in Kampuchea have not led to any positive outcome. ASEAN leaders have done much to try to convince Hanoi's leaders of their sincerity in seeking credible modalities for an enduring settlement of the Kampuchean issue. There have been too many false hopes and disappointment for the governments of ASEAN and of other countries that would like to see an equitable and speedy settlement of the Kampuchean crisis.

The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, as will be recalled, put forward the idea of proximity talks between all the parties directly involved in the Kampuchean conflict. His plan has the merit of bringing together the groups allied with Prince Norodom Sihanouk to meet face-to-face with the Heng Samrin group that receives full support from Vietnam. All non-Kampuchean elements would be excluded. The rationale is that it is the Kampucheans who will have to make the crucial decisions concerning their own destiny.

Eventually, the Malaysian prime minister's idea was embodied in Prince Norodom Sihanouk's 8-point peace proposal. However, the process of communicating the plan to Hanoi took up more time and effort than expected. Overtures were made by not only ASEAN leaders but also the leaders of other countries who lent their good offices out of deep concern for the Kampucheans and their legitimate aspirations. It cannot be a case of not grasping the full details of the Sihanouk 8-point peace plan. It is a case of simply not wanting to see nor discuss the merits of the plan.

Vietnam is so completely dominated by the Soviet Union that it accords greater priority to its relations with Moscow than its relations with its full neighbors in Southeast Asia. And yet while those countries are making steady economic and social progress, Vietnam is in the throes of economic stagnation. More and more Vietnamese are prepared to leave the country because of the austere economic and social conditions. They prefer to brace the hazards of piracy and storms in the South China Sea rather than remain in their homeland. This is the best evidence of the horrible conditions that prevail in Vietnam today.

ASEAN is always ready to accept the return of Vietnam to the mainstream of regional political and economic relationships. But, a vital prerequisite is the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is a matter on which there can be no compromise. The international community for its part, with the exception of the Soviet bloc, supports ASEAN's Kampuchea policy. It is meritable that even in the new year ASEAN will be preoccupied with a political settlement for Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4200/229

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION, PRC TRADE

BK191245 Kuala Lumpur International Service 0800 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Fourth China Business Conference that is now being held in the Malaysian capital Kuala Lumpur is yet another example of the country's involvement in dynamic economic movement. The conference has opened up new horizons for Malaysian entrepreneurs. This is the first time the conference is being held in Malaysia, and it has provided Malaysian and other participants with valuable insight into the realities of trade with China.

Malaysia's attitude has always been to strengthen trade and economic links with any country that is willing to establish such contracts with her. The current world depression has led to very serious rethinking about the traditional basis of Malaysian external economic relations, mainly the dependence on marketing of primary commodities. In any case, commodities trade patterns have been disrupted greatly by the industrial nations that are bent on protecting their markets through high levels of tariffs and other most subtle forms of protectionism. The Malaysian response to the challenge of world recession has been formed. Diversification of the economy is the order of the day.

From the one-time dependence on just two basic export commodities, the trend now is to broaden the basis of national income. The five staple export commodities are rubber, tin, palm oil, timber, and petroleum-related products. However, alongside the strengthening of the primary product sector, a dynamic industrialization program has also been proceeding steadily. It is because of this concentration on diversification that Malaysia had been able to weather the crisis set in motion by the recession rather more effectively than most Third World nations. There is greater understanding among all sections of the Malaysian community today about the true nature of the world economic recession. The fall in commodities prices is not merely a cycle for one as the prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, often points out. Rather, the price drops were mainly caused by the rapid advance of technology leading to surplus production. The drive to develop substitute material is another trend that has had very adverse effects on the commodities trade. In the face of this unprecedented

situation, it is vital that consumer nations cooperate with producers to stabilize markets, according to Dr Mahathir Mohamed. It is the developed nations and the banking and credit institutions that will have to pay a heavy price as more countries begin to default on the payment and find it difficult to settle the obligation.

Malaysia is taking a very constructive attitude by providing foreign investors with an abundance of sound economic incentives. The value of encouraging more foreign capital to enter the country for greater employment opportunities as well as to stimulate better transfer of technology are also well known and appreciated in Malaysia today.

The China market offers attractive prospects, and the Malaysian entrepreneurs are to work hard to obtain a fair share of that trade.

/9604

CSO: 4200/229

BRIEFS

PROPOSED SCRAPPING OF FLIGHTS TO SINGAPORE—Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah says a review of the air services agreement with Singapore as proposed by him will serve the best interests of Malaysia. His proposal called for scrapping of direct flights between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore by both the Malaysian Airlines System and Singapore Airlines, with air services to two other points in Malaysia, Penang and Kuantan, also likely to face the axe. The minister clarified that under his proposal the bilateral air pact will only be reviewed and not terminated as reported in the newspapers. Speaking to reporters in Johor Baharu this afternoon, he explained that scrapping of direct flights from Singapore to Malaysia and vice versa would encourage foreign travellers to fly direct to Kuala Lumpur, instead of via Singapore. This will also ensure more use of the international airport at Serai as travellers to Malaysia coming from Singapore could catch a connecting flight at the airport, while Singapore-bound travellers could disembark at Serai to continue their journey by road across the country. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Dec 86] /9604

GROUP PROPAGATING 'ZIONISM'--The government has a serious view of the activities of a Zionist group in the country and will take action to counter its evil intention. Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub said today the government would use all its power to prevent Zionism from poisoning the minds of the people and investors to this country. He told the Dewan Negara [Senate] Zionism in this country was propagated by the group which touts itself as the Lovers of Zion. The group was employing various tactics to achieve its aims such as by hurling slander and spreading Zionism (?subtly) and through the newspapers. Since Malaysia adopted a strong stand in opposing Zionist cruelty against the Palestinians and Arabs, the Zionist activities had become more pronounced and directed toward the country's political and economic stability. He said the names of individuals, organizations, and others involved in such activities could not be released because this would jeopardize further investigations. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Dec 86] /9604

PRC ENVOY ON PURCHASE OF GOODS--China will import more manufactured goods and primary commodities from Malaysia if there is a trade agreement between the two nations. The leader of a visiting Chinese delegation, Mr (Gu Guoliang), told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur that with the signing of a trade agreement China can accord the most favored nation treatment to Malaysian goods and commodities. Mr Gu is leading a 38-member delegation to attend the 2-day Fourth China Business Conference 1986 beginning at the Putera World Trade Center in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow. He foresees greater expansion of trade between the two countries. As China is willing to strengthen cooperation with Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Mr Gu said the delegation has brought 68 cooperative projects for the conference. They include 32 light industrial projects such as a joint venture to manufacture [words indistinct]. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 86] /9604

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE--The unemployment rate in Malaysia rose to 7.6 percent in 1985 from 5.7 percent in 1980. According to the 1984-85 labor manpower report released by Labor Minister Datuk Lee Kim Sai, 808,200 people entered the labor market during the period. However, the economy generated only about 651,600 new jobs. Total employment grew at an annual rate of 2.6 percent during the period from 1981 to 1985. Out of the total number of jobs created during the period, about one-quarter was accounted for by the government's services sector, the second largest job generator. Over 60 percent of all employees in the public sector were under the payroll of the federal government. They numbered 424,400 out of the total of 709,184 employees in 1985. The report said that more than 70 percent of government service falls between 25 to 40 years of age, which means that a large proportion of government employees are made up of young persons. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Dec 86] /9604

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED--The Immigration Department has deported 23,582 illegal immigrants, mostly from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Burma from 1983 to 1985. This is stated in the 1984-85 labor and manpower report released in Kuala Lumpur on 21 December. The report said the migration of the especially Indonesian workers to Malaysia gained momentum in the last 5 years, most of whom were on illegal basis. They were working in the construction industry and in the plantation sector. More recently, these migrant workers had taken up self-employment and moved into occupations, such as shop assistants, cleaners, domestic servants, and even lorry attendants. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Dec 86] /9604

SECRETS ACT CRITICS SCORED--The charges by critics that democracy will die because of the existence of the Official Secrets Act Draft Amendment Bill 1986 are total nonsense. The deputy prime minister told the Senate today the democracy in Malaysia is the only genuine one in the world. Speaking during the presentation of the draft bill, Mr Ghafar said the parliamentary democracy practiced by the government does not ignore the separation of power. The system recognizes the status and power of the judiciary, which has its own duties and responsibility. He said the government always thinks of ways to administer the country to the best of its ability in accordance with the prevailing conditions. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 18 Dec 86] /9604

BRITISH INSINCERITY ON INVESTING CITED--Kuala Klawang, Sunday [7 December]-- Foreign Minister Rais Yatim has described as insincere some British businessmen who said they were reluctant to invest in Malaysia due to the New Economy Policy [NEP] restrictions. He said the excuse was more likely aimed at undermining the image of the country and showed narrow-mindedness and ignorance regarding the implementation of the NEP. Commenting on reports from London after launching the Foster Parents Program at the Jelebu Association in Kuala Klawang, Selangor, Datuk Rais said the businessmen's statement also ran counter to the government's recent decision to relax foreign investment requirements. He added that the government is making continued efforts through the mass media to cope with groundless allegations about capital investment in the country. Therefore, Wisma Putra [Foreign Affairs Ministry] will issue several magazines for distribution to foreigners and Malaysian citizens living abroad. Datuk Rais said the magazines are now being prepared and the first copies will be available at the end of January next year. The magazines will carry important news, including tourist attractions and investment opportunities in the country. Wisma Putra will also cooperate with the Malaysian Tourist Development Council in producing the magazines. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 8 Dec 86 p 3] /9604

EDITORIAL ADVISES WELLINGTON 'ADJUST' AFTER USSR-INDIA VISIT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Dec 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Soviets Till New Field"]

[Text] Quite by chance, the Soviet leader's visit to India and the favourable impression it created there and in other parts of Asia coincided with the humiliation in the White House over the Iranian affair. Truly, as the star Reagan sinks slowly in the West, the planet Gorbachev brightens in the Eastern sky.

Mr Gandhi repeatedly paid warm tribute to Moscow's friendship, and he hailed his guest as a crusader for world peace. On international issues, their positions proved similar or identical.

The visit was Mr Gorbachev's first to non-Soviet Asia, and even India's arch-rival, Pakistan, has said it should promote harmony and stability in the region. More surprisingly, in staunchly anti-communist Indonesia the English-language JAKARTA POST, which often reflects thinking within the Government, has said the benefits of India's strong ties with Moscow should prod Indonesia into reviving its formerly close relations with the Soviet Union.

Ever since he took office in March last year, Mr Gorbachev has made clear his wish to improve relations with Asian states, and more recently his hopes have included Pacific states, too. In his Vladivostok speech in July he indicated some of the ways in which he intended to go about it.

They included the repatriation of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan; discussions on the withdrawal of a "considerable number" of Soviet troops from Mongolia; a concession to China on the disputed Amur River border between the two countries; and a search for greater understanding and co-operation with Japan.

Mr Gorbachev need offer no better reasons for his Asian aspirations than that his own country represents one quarter of the Asian land mass and that one tenth of its population is of Asian origin. As for his Pacific interest, he can validly argue that the Soviet Union's Pacific coastline is longer than that of the United States.

Even so, the idea of a stronger Soviet influence in Asia is discomfoting for those accustomed to seeing the boundaries between communism and capitalism fairly well demarcated and static. And for the smaller Pacific states--including New Zealand--that have long felt safely remote from big-power intrigue, the prospect of stronger Soviet influence is unsettling.

It is, however, a prospect to which we should be adjusting our thinking, not because it would necessarily mean that our own situation would be worse, but because it could be different and require a more flexible attitude on our part than we have needed hitherto.

/9274

CSO: 4200/219

ENVOY TO UN HITS FRENCH ON NEW CALEDONIA ISSUE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

New Zealand last night delivered a stinging rejoinder to France during a heated exchange at the United Nations over the future of New Caledonia.

The French Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Claude de Kemoularia, said New Zealand was not much of an example on how to administer a multiracial society.

The New Zealand permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr David McDowell, replied that listening to the "self-congratulatory" remarks of the French representative reminded him of a particular Maori proverb.

Mr McDowell then proceeded to say it in fluent Maori, commencing after, that "loosely translated" into English, it was that "you should first set in order your own front yard before you start clearing someone else's."

Mr McDowell is expected to make his formal contribution to the debate today.

/9274
CSO: 4200/219

SECOND FORMER LABOR MP SWITCHES TO NATIONAL

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

A former Labour MP, Mr Jack Ridley, has become the second political figure in the present nomination battles to change sides.

He has cast his lot with the National Party in Tongariro.

Mr Ridley, aged 67, had two terms as the Labour MP for Taupo. Last night he emerged as one of five contenders seeking the National nomination in Tongariro, a seat which the Opposition believes could shift in its favour because of boundary changes and concern over the Government's farming and forestry policies.

Six weeks ago, a former Labour Party activist, Dr Barry Gustafson, was picked as the National candidate for Birkenhead.

An engineer, consultant and former Rhodes scholar, Mr Ridley declined to comment last night, saying he was bound by National Party rules which prevented candidates speaking out during selection contests.

The party chairman in the electorate, Mrs Jo Stuart, of Mangakino, confirmed that all candidates had been reminded of the rules. She said that Mr Ridley had been a party member for about a year.

Mr Ridley is no stranger to political controversy. In

1984 he stood as an independent in Tongariro after earlier falling out with the Labour Party over the selection of its candidate, Mr Noel Scott.

And in 1981-82, Mr Ridley was involved in a long court battle after he challenged the result of the 1981 Taupo election. His National rival at the time, Mr Roger McClay, had a 14-vote majority after a recount.

The other Tongariro contenders are an Oponoi real estate agent and senior Post Office clerk, Mr Ian Peters (a brother of the MP for Tauranga, Mr Winston Peters) and farmers Mr Michael Allan, of Tirohanga, Mr Barry Doney, of Tolaten, and Mr Sandy Garland, of Mangakino.

FURTHER REPORT, ANALYSIS OF OCTOBER 1986 TRADE BALANCE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] New Zealand's trade balance with the rest of the world--discounting the impact of invisibles--had improved sharply in October after the end of an importing spree before the introduction of the goods and services tax.

Imports in October totalled \$24.9 million more than exports, compared with a deficit for the same month last year of \$162.8 million.

A majority of economists questioned last night believed that this would be reflected in an improved overall balance of payments figure for October, which will be released this morning, despite a gloomy forecast of the figure by the Prime Minister, Mr Lange.

But they added that Mr Lange was right to be disappointed that the improvement was not greater.

The trade figures, released yesterday, differ from the overall balance of payments in that they do not include "invisibles" such as travel, insurance and interest.

The deterioration in the balance of payments over recent months has been largely the result of a worsening deficit in invisibles, caused mainly by the growing interest burden on private overseas borrowing by companies trying to avoid paying high interest rates internally.

Into Winter

This growing debt burden, in turn, is believed to be the main reason the New York rating agency

Standard and Poors is planning to downgrade New Zealand's credit rating from AA-plus to, probably, just AA.

However, the underlying balance in "visible" trade has benefited in recent months from the meat industry dispute early in the meat killing season, which meant that meat exports continued much further into the winter than usual.

This has helped to push total exports for the first four months of this trade year, July to October, up to just short of \$4 billion, or 19.8 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

In the same period, imports stayed almost exactly the same as last year, at \$4115 million, making a net deficit of only \$140.2 million so far this year compared with \$651 million at the same time last year.

Imports were running well below last year's level in both July and August, but jumped suddenly in September because of both pre-GST importing and the purchase of a \$90 million Boeing 787.

8pc Fall

In October, with the GST boom over, imports have dropped back sharply to just 4.5 per cent more than in October 1985.

After allowing for a 13.7 per cent decline in the value of the New Zealand dollar from its very high levels of a year ago, this represents a fall in imports of about 8 per cent in real terms.

Meanwhile, exports in October were up by a similar 8 per cent in real terms, despite the end of the late meat exports.

A major factor was the much higher price of wool, which pushed wool exports to \$123.1 million this October compared with \$91.5 million in October last year.

Other exports to show increases were: fish, \$73.5 million (up from \$46 million last October); fruit, \$55.2 million (\$26.8 million); aluminium, \$46.6 million (\$2.7 million); and casein, \$30.8 million (\$14.8 million).

Pessimistic

A senior market economist for Zealcorp, Mr Craig Stobo, said that on this basis he expected the overall balance of payments deficit for October to be \$290 million.

(In September, the deficit was a record \$507 million in plain dollars, or \$350 million when "smoothed" by the Statistics Department to take account of lumpy factors such as the Boeing.)

An economist for the Wellington sharebrokers Francis Allison Symes, Mr Paul Bevin, was even more optimistic. He was picking an October deficit of only \$265 million.

Only the National Bank was, in its own words, "taking a pessimistic position," picking a deficit of \$400 million.

But all three agreed that the drastic improvements in the balance of payments foreseen earlier in the year would not now happen.

In its last published forecasts in August, for example, the Reserve Bank predicted that the deficit for the financial year ending next March would be only \$1350 million, less than half the record deficit of \$2869 million in the 1985-86 financial year.

But the chief manager of the bank's economic department, Mr Grant Spencer, is quoted in an interview published this week as saying the bank has already revised that figure to \$1600 million.

"It will probably be higher still. It may be more than \$2 billion," he is reported as saying.

What this means, according to the economists, is that despite rising unemployment in the provinces the Government's monetary policy has failed to bite deeply enough so far into people's pockets to stop them spending excessively on imports.

This is why the Reserve Bank has recently tightened the policy by requiring banks to make do with only \$30 million in cash instead of \$50 million during the past few weeks.

This in turn has made money harder to get and pushed interest rates up.

In Mr Bevin's view, the resulting squeeze will, finally, produce a drop in economic output of between 2 and 5 per cent by the middle of next year — more than a year after it was originally expected.

TAX ISSUE EXPECTED TO DOMINATE ELECTIONS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Dec 86 p 5

[News analysis by Simon Collins: "Election Tipped To Hinge on Tax Rule Rivalry"]

[Text]

Take a deep breath, turn off the radio and concentrate: the battle of the taxes is beginning.

If the 1975 election was fought out between two rival superannuation schemes, the election due within the next nine and a half months is shaping up to be a choice between GST and "Extax."

Super was simple by comparison. Already the arguments between GST and Extax are bewildering in their complexity.

But they all boil down to arguments about four fundamental issues: fairness; simplicity; efficiency; and potential for evasion.

FAIRNESS

The tax package implemented by the Labour Government at the beginning of

October was designed to "target" help to the poor through the family support and guaranteed minimum family income system.

The National Party rejects this approach, on the grounds that it has made 300,000 families dependent on state handouts.

Instead, the package announced yesterday would help the poor by exempting basic foods such as meat and vegetables from tax.

This is expected to reduce the number who would need to depend on family support.

But National would not abolish family support. The scheme would be "modified," most probably by simply leaving the income limits to qualify for it unchanged while wage inflation gradually pushes most families above those limits.

Meanwhile, the party is working on further tax reforms which could eventually exempt the poor from paying income tax altogether. At present even people earning less than \$9500 a year pay 15 per cent income tax.

Labour argues that any such reform will benefit mainly children and spouses of richer families, and that family support is a better way to "target" help to those who really need it.

SIMPLICITY

The great virtue of the goods and services tax in Labour's eyes is that it is at the same simple flat rate of 10 per cent on all goods and services.

National, however, argues that its Extax will be even simpler, because it will apply only at the final retail level instead of throughout the business chain.

Mr Bolger said on Friday night that 65 per cent of the businesses which now pay GST would not have to pay Extax, because they do not sell to final consumers.

Yesterday he argued that Extax would also help all exporters, who now have to pay GST but can claim a refund later, and non-profit organisations, which will be exempt from Extax.

But Labour argues from American experience with similar retail taxes that 90 per cent of businesses have some retail business, and will therefore still have to pay Extax.

The National Party tax spokesman, Mr Doug Graham, said the actual number in New Zealand

would be decided by experience.

At first, all businesses now registered for GST would have to file Extax returns every month, instead of every two months as most do under GST.

After about six months, those which had filed "nil" returns because they had made no retail sales in all those months would be formally exempted from Extax, and allowed to file returns only once a year.

However, they would still be liable for Extax if they made any retail sales to final consumers.

Labour also argues that any exemptions, such as National's proposed exemptions for basic foods and other items, will create problems for shopkeepers who will have to keep two sets of books.

Even worse, shopkeepers may be uncertain about items on the borderline. A Government source yesterday cited the case of oysters which are sold fresh in the South Island, and therefore exempt from Extax, but sold in cans in the North Island and therefore, possibly, taxable.

But Mr Graham believes this will not create major problems. The list of exempt items will be laid down in the legislation which creates Extax.

EFFICIENCY

Labour believes that GST is less "distortionary" than Extax because it ensures that there is no "cascad-

ing," or taxes piling on top of taxes.

There will be some element of cascading in the National scheme because it will include a list of "restricted goods" on which Extax will be charged for all customers, including other businesses.

Mr Graham said this list would include: motor vehicles and repairs; petrol; travel; consumer durables; personal services such as hairdressing; and all non-exempt food and clothing.

Even businesses would have to pay Extax on these items, because otherwise too many people might use business cards to buy these items tax-free for their personal use.

The result would be, however, a rise in some prices to cover a 10 per cent tax on business vehicle expenses as well as a 10 per cent tax on the final output.

Exporters would also end up bearing some of the tax, on their petrol for example, whereas under GST they can claim a credit on all tax paid on business inputs, as well as being exempt from tax on their sales.

However, National argues that these costs are minimal, compared with the savings that business will gain by not having to pay tax at all stages of the business chain.

The party believes that

there will be no need to employ many of the extra 1000 tax officials that Labour has had to take on to administer GST, and some of these may be redirected under National to checking up on company tax evasion.

Labour concedes that the costs to business of filling in GST forms and keeping the necessary records are higher than under Extax. But it argues that this is made up for by less tax evasion under GST.

GST is supposed to stop tax evasion by setting up a self-enforcing "audit trail."

For every product sold by a business which owes GST on it, there should be both a claim by that business for a credit for an input used to produce the product, and/or a claim by another business for a credit for the cost of buying the product.

One company's credit is, thus, another company's tax payable.

Labour argues that there is also less incentive for any company to evade GST, because the tax rate is only 10 per cent of the net margin between inputs and outputs.

Under a retail sales tax such as Extax, by contrast, a company may have an incentive to evade the 10 per cent tax on the whole gross price of the output.

For this reason, the Government believes that a retail tax is only practical at rates of up to about 7 per cent.

However, National believes that there is actually

more danger of cheating under GST, because companies can claim cash refunds which may take years to check up on, if ever.

Under Extax, there would be no refunds or credits.

The party also believes that the Inland Revenue Department is more likely to catch tax evaders under Extax because they will be able to concentrate mainly on the group of businesses which actually sell direct to the public.

Under GST, the department's resources are spread thinly across all the businesses and non-profit bodies in the country.

Finally, Labour also argues that the bother that all businesses have gone through in the past few months to learn how to pay GST should not have to be repeated.

But National believes that the extra bother in moving to a retail Extax will be minimal. The registration system which is already in place for GST will continue, and the only changes will be that some businesses will no longer have to pay tax, and some items will be exempt.

BRIEFS

EXPLOSION HITS EMBASSIES--Singapore, 22 Dec (AFP)--Police were Monday [22 December] probing an explosion which shook a building housing the Israeli and Canadian embassies here late Sunday, police said. The blast--the second at the building in 20 months--caused no casualties or damage to Faber House on tourist-frequented Orchard Road, police said. A spokesman said an explosive device was placed in a drain behind the building and left a hole about 0.3 metre (one foot) across and 0.3 metre (one foot) deep. After the blast, a police task force cordoned off the area and the Department of Scientific Services was analyzing earth samples to help determine the cause of the blast. The building also houses more than 20 companies. Plastic explosives planted in a nearby drain damaged glass doors and part of a wall in the building in March last year. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 22 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/230

THAILAND

CHAWALIT POLITICAL PROBLEMS, BALANCE OF POWER DISCUSSED

Bangkok KHAO PHISIT in Thai 24-30 Nov 86 pp 11-13

[Unattributed report: "Who Made the Plan To Topple Big Chiu?"]

[Excerpts] Among the old adages, the one that senior administrators have to understand is the one that says "tall trees fall the hardest." Thus, it seems only "natural" that Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, or Big Chiu, the No 2 man in the country, is facing a greater political storm now that he has greater power.

It is worth noting that the storm that is swirling about Gen Chawalit is particularly strong. Many charges have been made against the RTA CINC. And more and more charges are being made all the time. Mong [the hooded man] is spreading these charges using leaflets. The charges concern communist leanings, the confidence of high institutions, weapons trafficking, and even narcotics trafficking.

What is very strange is that new charges are made every day. The efforts being made are much more intense than usual. A truth in Thai political circles seems to be that administrators must deal with attempts to destroy them politically, attempts that are made by people close to the power center or by people within the power structure.

The Rumor Operation

At the beginning of last week, "Conversations Among Senators" stated that relations between Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut have deteriorated. This rumor came from a divisional director. It was stated that relations between these two men have become so strained that Gen Phisit Mobut may soon be appointed RTA CINC. A politician who belongs to a government party asked an aide to Gen Chawalit about these rumors and was told that "there is no truth to those rumors. Everything is fine."

However, the uncertainty about today's political stability has led to rumors about these two men, that is, Gen Prem and Gen Chawalit. There have even been rumors about the kathin-heroin case, in which a shipment of heroin was seized in the United States. Lady Phankhrua Yongchaiyut, the wife of the RTA CINC, was a member of that kathin tour group. Many politicians are still suspicious about this. Of course, no one thinks that Lady Phankhrua was involved with the

suspected narcotics traffickers. Rather, what people wonder is whether this had anything to do with the attempt to destroy Gen Chawalit politically.

First, some of the newspapers that reported this story "fostered" this idea. There have also been reports that Thai narcotics suppression officials formulated a plan to have the "narcotics seized in the United States" in order to prevent "high-level intervention here." With respect to this, Gen Chawalit has stated that "that involved evil people who had accompanied good people." However, this short statement has not succeeded in ending the "rumors at a time of political instability." And some people are charging that Lady Phankhrua Yongchaiyut was involved in activities involving precious stones. Lady Phankhrua has remained in seclusion and is still upset about what happened at the Los Angeles airport.

Prior to this, Lady Phankhrua had never been a target of attack or been pulled into the political fray. Most of the attacks and charges have been directed at Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. This general has survived using his wits and quietly weathered several attempts to destroy him, from the weapons and border trading cases to the communist charges.

Cleverness Amidst Sharp Swords

At the time that he was in charge of important Cambodian border operations and commanded Special Operations Unit 80, Gen Chawalit and other officers who had been assigned duties on this battlefield were charged with engaging in trading activities along the Cambodian border and profiting from weapons that China had sent to support the Khmer coalition. But these charges were not strong enough to ruin his career. Because the results achieved by Special Operations Unit 80 under his command smashed those rumors. Gen Chawalit was the first officer to formulate a plan to "organize on-going intelligence activities" that involved a more attractive program than other intelligence activities. His superiors fully approved of the activities of this special operations unit.

During the time that Gen Chawalit was in charge of army operations, amidst charges concerning border trade, particularly along the western border in the Tanaosi mountains, thahan phran irregulars and units under his command were present everywhere along the western border. In just a short time, these units succeeded in putting an end to the profitable activities of groups that had gained a privileged position in this area. Timber, minerals, marijuana, and weapons had been traded on a large scale along the border. This was stopped. A clear example was the operation conducted by the Surasi Force in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. Thahan phran irregulars were present all along the border from Chiang Rai to Tak and Kanchanaburi. It was said that the former profits that had supposedly been "eliminated" might be flowing into the hands of new groups with influence in the area. The target of this charge was obviously Gen Chawalit.

But those charges had little effect. The results of the work carried on by Gen Chawalit along the western border drowned out those charges. Gen Chawalit made statements concerning the "importance of the Tanaosi strategy." As a result, strategists turned their attention to the matter of strengthening security

along the western border. People were more interested in this than they were in those unsubstantiated charges.

The achievements scored by Gen Chawalit in suppressing the communists prevented the "leftist" charge from affecting his career. Gen Chawalit has frequently mentioned the communist problem in referring to his "security view." Today, that charge can be said to be a "dud."

Small Corner Politics, Must "Eat" To Walk

As a result of the political instability and various political, economic, and social crises that have occurred one after another, there are few options in solving the problems. People are tired of the present political situation and are losing confidence in Gen Prem Tinsulanon. This has affected Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, too. There is an image of closeness between the "head of the government" and the "head of the army." Even though this is good from the standpoint of "maintaining the power base in the short term," this will not help solve the long-term problems. In this situation, some military officers have begun voicing the view that the "deteriorating image of the government should be separated from the image of the military." There is more and more talk about "unblemished power."

Even though many of the people around Gen Prem Tinsulanon were not elected and are not "representatives of the people," many of them are satisfied with the "present situation," and do not want any other "power besides Gen Prem."

Under the present administrative system, many of those close to Gen Prem believe that they can "control parliament and the political parties." "No changes should be made, which could cause unnecessary risk" for this administration. The important policies are all made by "Prem's men" and "bureaucrats." An inspection-control-evaluation system has been created. Besides this, they can exert pressure on, bargain with, and interfere with almost every political party. As a result, those close to Gen Prem have confidence in the present system's "stability and power to solve the problems." There are those who refuse to accept "other powers" that would "compete" with the existing power.

An advisor to the government thinks that the Prem government will eventually be able to solve the problems. He feels that the government's "base in parliament is still strong. The bureaucracy is still supportive. This administration is recognized by other countries." He thinks that Gen Prem is the person whom the "people trust the most."

Some people in the military have said that "Gen Chawalit is trying to free himself from certain responsibilities that do not concern the army." People close to Gen Prem have "talked" with the mass media about a "national government" and "unblemished power."

Gen Chawalit has been criticized many times and has never had to respond to the charges. Instead, he has let his "actions" drown out those charges, including the weapons trafficking, border trafficking, and communist charges. And now there are new charges. Will he be able to rely on "actions" to drown out these new charges? That refers to the fact that he must consider his relations with Gen Prem and the problems that are waiting to be solved and choose sides.

THAILAND

CHAWALIT'S ALLIES IN KEY POSTS AFTER RESHUFFLE

Bangkok KHAO PHISIT in Thai 24-30 Nov 86 pp 19-21

[Unattributed report: "Old Powers Purged; Keep an Eye on CRMA Classes 9, 12, and 13, Big Chiu's Power Base, After Reshuffle of Colonels"]

[Text] "This reshuffle of special colonels was carried out properly and in stages. Most people were promoted within their line. In short, everything went well. But what is important is that this transfer has generated greater unity in command. It is sometimes necessary to shake up officers who rose in rank during the previous period. They have now lost their power," said a major general about the recent reshuffle of 220 colonels. The army announced the transfers on 11 November after the matter was considered by various committees and approved by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC. Most people approve of these transfers and feel that Gen Chawalit has succeeded in improving the transfer system.

The Growth of CRMA Class 9; Big Mong, the Power Center

Looking at the list of 220 officers on the promotion list, it can be seen that members of CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Class 9, the class of Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, or Big Mong, the commander of the 9th Division and the first member of the class to be promoted to general, have a bright future and are in line for several important positions. On one hand, this is due to the fact that their time has come. But on the other hand, a news source stated that this was tied to the prestige of Big Mong, a former aide to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister. He still goes to see Gen Prem at his Sisao residence.

Prominent members of CRMA Class 9 who were transferred during this reshuffle included Col Chettha Thanacharo, the deputy commander of the 2d King's Guard Division, who was appointed deputy commander of the 9th Division; Col Paeng Malakun Na Ayuthaya, an officer attached to the Army Intelligence Section, who was promoted to deputy chief of staff of the 3d Army Region; Col Thawisit Nunimit, an officer attached to Army Headquarters, who was appointed deputy commander of the 6th Division; and Col Sakan Mitkasem, the deputy commander of the King's Guard Transportation Corps, who was made aviation chief, Transportation Corps.

Some members of CRMA Class 9 used to be close friends of members of CRMA Class 7, or the Young Turks. And looking at the list of Young Turks who were dismissed from service because of their role in the 1-3 April 1981 rebellion, it can be seen that some members of CRMA Class 9, such as Col Thanat Phakpatiphan, participated in the rebellion, too. But the situation has changed. Today, most of them are oriented toward Big Mong. That means that most members of CRMA Class 9 support Gen Prem Tinsulanon. The "center" of this class is Maj Gen Mongkhon, who is very close to Gen Prem.

CRMA Class 12, Surayut at the Center, the Golden Age of Preparatory Class 1

Preparatory Class 1, or CRMA Class 12, recently celebrated the promotion to the rank of major general of Maj Gen Surayut Chulanon, an aide to the prime minister and the former commander of the 1st Special Forces Regiment, Special Warfare Command, and Maj Gen Thawat Ket-angkun. But in view of the recent reshuffle, CRMA Class 12 will have to hold another party. Because many members of this class were appointed to important positions.

Maj Gen Surayut, a favorite of Gen Prem, was promoted to general somewhat "ahead of schedule" even though most people in the army agree that he is a very capable officer. However, the matter of promoting the entire class to command positions must be looked at in greater detail.

In this reshuffle, several members of CRMA Class 12 were appointed to important positions. For example, Col Sathon Suwannasi, the deputy commander of the 1st Special Forces Regiment, was appointed chief of staff of the 1st Special Forces Division. Col Bunrot Somthat, the deputy chief of staff of the 1st Special Forces Division, was made commander of the 1st Special Forces Regiment (in place of Maj Gen Surayut). Col Sonchaiya Chaiyaphan, the deputy chief of staff of the Infantry Center, was promoted to commander of the 151st Infantry Regiment. Col Somphop Emaruchi, the deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Engineers Regiment, was promoted to commander of the 11th Engineers Regiment.

The fact that Col Bunrot was promoted from deputy chief of staff of the 1st Special Forces Division to commander of the 1st Special Forces Regiment in place of Maj Gen Surayut shows that this is an important command position requiring the appointment of someone who can be trusted. The same thing happened in other units.

CRMA Class 13, Preparatory Class 2; From AAA to 4th Cavalry Battalion at Saraburi

In an age in which "politics" is deeply involved in military affairs, prior to the events of 1-3 April 1981, CRMA classes 12 and 13 seemed to be at odds with each other even though they graduated from CRMA only 1 year apart. Perhaps that was because at that time, some members of CRMA Class 13 were followers of CRMA Class 7 Young Turks. Most members of CRMA Class 12 did not understand or like that and this served to widen the gap between the two classes. It may be remembered that Lt Col Ronchai Sisuworanan, Lt Col Sanchai Bunthariksawat, Lt

Col Suraphon Chinachit, and Lt Col Phaithun Nakharat, all of whom were members of CRMA Class 13 and who were in the Young Turk group, participated in the 1-3 April rebellion. They returned to government service just recently.

Today, several members of CRMA Class 13 hold important positions or play an important role. Such men include Col Rewat Bunthap, Col Phaibun Chungsamran, and Col Thongchai Kuasakun. And several interesting things emerged from the recent reshuffle. For example, Col Thakoeng Mungthanya, the deputy chief of staff of the AAA Division, was made commander of the 1st AAA Regiment. Col Narong Nakpricha, the deputy commander of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment, was promoted to commander of this unit, which is the unit that was once commanded by Col Manun Rupkhachon. Col Chalong Chotkakham, the deputy commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment, was promoted to commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment. Col Manop Daoruang, the deputy commander of the 9th Artillery Regiment, was promoted to commander of the 9th Artillery Regiment. Col Thongchai Mahakhun, the deputy chief of staff of Military Circle 7, was appointed commander of the Chiang Rai Military District. Col Tharin Sutaphaha, the deputy commander of the 5th Special Forces Regiment, was promoted to commander of this regiment.

It is worth noting that Col Thakoeng, a member of CRMA Class 13, has been promoted from deputy chief of staff of the AAA Division to commander of the 1st AAA Regiment, an important regiment of the AAA Division. The person who has great confidence in Col Thakoeng is Maj Gen Wirot Saengsanit (CRMA Class), the commander of the AAA Division. Col Wirayut Inthaniam, the deputy commander of the 1st AAA Regiment, was promoted to special colonel and appointed staff officer to the commander even though it was thought that he had the confidence of Lt Gen Wattanachai Wuthsiri (CRMA Class 4), the present 1st Army Region commander who once served as the commander of the AAA Division.

"This can be called unity of command. At the very least, the commander of the AAA Division won't have to worry about this regiment, because the new commander is his man. He won't have to be careful," said a news source.

In summary, even though CRMA Class 12, or Preparatory Class 1, can be happy, CRMA Class 13 has several members whose stars are rising, too. Several observers have said that this is a result of the transfer system, which uses a review committee.

1st AAA Regiment Commander Slighted, "Haplessness" of CRMA 10 Emphasized

For the sake of unity of command or for some reason unknown to outsiders, in this reshuffle, Col Phichai Chinasot (CRMA Class 10), the commander of the 1st AAA Regiment, was removed from the command line and made the director of military science at CRMA. This created quite a stir, because it is well known that Col Phichai is another member of CRMA Class 10 who was very close to Gen Athit, the former supreme commander. Thus, the path of Col Phichai is like that of several other members of CRMA Class 10 whose careers have stagnated. For example, even though Col Montri Thipphayawathi has been promoted to major general and made deputy adjutant general, he is no longer in the command stream. He was the deputy commander of the 1st King's Guard Division and had hoped to advance in this line. Similarly, other members of CRMA Class 10 who,

around the middle of this year, voiced support for granting another extension to Gen Athit in his position as RTA CINC have remained in their present positions.

However, there are many other members of CRMA Class 10 who will advance in the future. This includes Col Pricha Rotchanasen, Col Saimit Kalayanmit, and Col Manat Klaimani. Thus, the "lucklessness" of CRMA Class 10 has not affected all class members equally.

Keep an Eye on the 1st King's Guard Division and the 9th Division; Whose Power Bases?

Everyone knows that the 9th Division and the 1st King's Guard Division are very important units. But what should be considered is the personnel structure of these two divisions.

The 1st King's Guard Division is presently commanded by Maj Gen San Siphen, CRMA Class 5, who has always maintained a neutral position. In the wake of the recent reshuffle, the deputy commanders of this division are Col Banthit Malai-arisan, a leading figure in CRMA Class 8, and Col Wattana Bunyasit, another member of CRMA Class 8 who previously served as the commander of the 31st King's Guard Infantry Regiment. The new chief of staff of the 1st King's Guard Division is Col Amphon Sawetserani, who previously served as the commander of the 11th King's Guard Infantry Regiment, which served as the headquarters of the government forces in suppressing the 9 September Rebellion. Next year, unless something unforeseen happens and, just as in the past, someone from outside the unit is appointed divisional commander, command of this division should go to a member of CRMA Class 8.

As for the regiments subordinate to the 1st King's Guard Division, the 1st King's Guard Infantry Regiment is commanded by Col Somphop Attanan, a member of CRMA 14. Although no one has yet been appointed commander of the 11th Infantry Division, it is thought that the position will go to Col Thitiphong Chennuwat, CRMA 11, the commander of the CRMA training regiment, who once served as the deputy commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment. Col Tranet Maison, CRMA 12, has been appointed commander of the 31st Infantry Regiment in place of Col Wattana Bunyasit.

A news source told KHAO PHISIT that the 9th Division is now under the control of CRMA Class 9, which is led by Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, or Big Mong. This became clear when Col Chettha Thanacharo was moved from his position as deputy commander of the 2d Division and made deputy commander of the 9th Division. He is in line to become divisional commander after Big Mong.

At the same time, Col Phonchai Detcha'iwong Na Ayuthaya, a member of CRMA Class 14, who served as deputy commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment at the time that Big Mong was the commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment (1981), has been promoted from deputy commander of the 12th Infantry Regiment to commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment.

Col Chalong Chotkakhom, CRMA 13, the deputy commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment, has been promoted to commander of the this regiment. He is another

officer worth watching. Another member of CRMA 13, Col Manop Daoruang, has been promoted from deputy commander of the 9th Artillery Regiment to commander of the 9th Artillery Regiment.

As expected, Col Akradet Sasiprapha, CRMA Class 10, has been promoted from commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment to chief of staff of the 9th Division. But in the next several years, it is unlikely that he will be able to "beat out" Col Chettha for the position of 9th Division commander.

The Last Lesson, the "Power" Path of Big Chiu

It can be said that the promotion of members of CRMA classes 9, 12, 13, and other classes to important positions has promoted unity of command within each of the divisions, including the AAA Division, the 9th Division, and the 1st King's Guard Division. This will help maintain the strength of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, in view of the fact that all of these divisions support the RTA CINC.

It's only normal that officers viewed as being "supporters of Athit," or supporters of the old power, have been "passed by." But that does not indicate that anyone in the military harbors resentment or that there is an attitude of "turn about is fair play."

After CRMA classes 1 and 5 have had their turn, in the future, CRMA classes 8, 9, 10 and other classes will take control of the forces and play an important role in the army. That is only natural, unless the transfer system is changed or some "accident" occurs in the army. Also, the "trust" produced by the class system will probably become less important than it is today. Today is just the beginning. Only time will tell if the changes made by Big Chiu will improve the system.

Focus on the 1st King's Guard Division, the AAA Division, and the 9th Division

Commander, 1st King's Guard Division, Maj Gen San Siphon (CRMA Class 5)
Deputy Commander, 1st Division, Col Banthit Malai-arison (CRMA Class 8)
Deputy Commander, 1st Division, Col Wattana Bunyasit, (CRMA Class 8)
Chief of staff, 1st Division, Col Amphon Sawetserani (CRMA Class 8)
Commander, 1st King's Guard Infantry Regiment, Col Somphop Attanan (CRMA 14)
Commander, 11th King's Guard Infantry Reg, Col Thitiphong Chennuwat (CRMA 11)
Commander, 31st King's Guard Infantry Reg, Col Thanet Maison (CRMA 12)
Commander, 1st King's Guard Artillery Reg, Col Chamnan Phasunan (CRMA 12)

Commander, 9th Division, Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit (CRMA Class 9)
Deputy Commander, 9th Division, Col Chettha Thanacharo (CRMA Class 9)
Deputy Commander, 9th Division, Col Prasat Thaenkham (CRMA Class 0)
Chief of Staff, 9th Division, Col Akradet Sasiprapha (CRMA Class 11)
Commander, 9th Infantry Reg, Col Phonchai Detchatiwong Na Ayuthana (CRMA 14)
Commander, 19th Infantry Reg, Col Chalong Chotikakham (CRMA 13)
Commander, 9th Artillery Reg, Col Manop Daoruang (CRMA 13)

Commander, AAA Division, Maj Gen Wirot Saengsanit (CRMA Class 5)
Deputy Commander, AAA Division, Col Praphan Itthikun (CRMA Class 7)
Deputy Commander, AAA Division, Col Karun Chaimuanwong (CRMA Class 8)
Chief of Staff, AAA Division, Col Prasoet Chumunwai (CRMA Class 8)
Commander, 1st AAA Regiment, Col Thakoeng Mungthanya (CRMA Class 13)
Commander, 2d AAA Regiment, Col Samphao Chusi (CRMA Class 12)

MILITARY TO CUT 'GRAVEYARD' SLOTS AT SUPREME COMMAND

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 16-22 Nov 86 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Abolish the Military 'Graveyard,' Chiu's Policy Is Good"]

[Text] Just after he was appointed RTA CINC, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut clearly stated that his policy was to make the army leaner and more modern. He stated that attention would be focused on quality rather than quantity. Thus, the policy of the RTA CINC is to improve the army by relying more on modern technology.

Similarly, even though he did not make a policy statement after being appointed minister of defense, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the former RTAF CINC, is thinking about abolishing nonessential positions, which is clearly in line with the policy of the RTA CINC.

Abolishing Positions At Supreme Command Headquarters

Recently, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat told several senior military officers that beginning next year, officers will no longer be appointed to nonessential positions in the branches of service and at Supreme Command Headquarters. That is, when people retire from these positions, the positions will not be filled. What he meant was that nonessential positions will be left vacant. That will reduce the number of personnel and save money.

A news report revealed that most of the positions to be abolished are at Supreme Command Headquarters. These include such positions as chief of staff officers attached to the supreme commander (a slot for a full general), assistant chief of staff officers attached to the supreme commander (a slot for a lieutenant general), and attached to Supreme Command Headquarters (a slot for a full general). Altogether, several dozen slots will be cut.

Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said that as a principle, when the people holding these positions retire, the positions should be abolished. When these people retire, it isn't necessary to appoint replacements. This will help save money and personnel. He said that these special positions were created for people during the period when Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat served as prime minister, minister of defense, and supreme commander. This was done to compensate those

who had served him but who could not be promoted to a higher salary level or higher rank. These new ranks were created to compensate them.

"When those who hold these positions retire, I don't think that it is necessary to appoint people to replace them. Because today, the prime minister no longer serves concurrently as minister of defense or supreme commander. This should be reviewed," said Air Chief Marshal Phaniang.

The Deputy Supreme Commander Slots Are Vacant

"I think that it would be good to cut these slots. There is no need for these slots. These positions are used just to compensate people," said a lieutenant general in the army to SAPDA WICHAN. He added that these positions were created during the period of Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. At that time, Field Marshal Sarit held several positions concurrently. He was prime minister, minister of defense, and supreme commander. During that period, soldiers played a major political and economic role. Stated a different way, they had great influence in almost all spheres. This is clear from the fact that during that period, senior officers, including aides to Field Marshal Sarit, held shares in private banks and companies.

When his "boss" lost power and prestige, the assets, or shares in the banks, went to his family and aides. At the same time, he promoted his men and appointed them to higher positions.

The three deputy prime minister slots are now vacant. Admiral Supha Khotseui was appointed supreme commander, Gen Bunrit Thantharanon retired, and Air Chief Marshal Arun Phromthep was assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense following the 9 September rebellion. No one has been appointed to replace them. Allowing these positions to remain vacant is tantamount to implementing the policy of the minister of defense and RTA CINC, who are serious about reducing the number of personnel.

Inspector General Slot Cut

Another position that has been implicitly cut is that of inspector general of the armed forces. Because today, this position is still vacant following the retirement of Gen Chuthai Saengthawip last September. The position of inspector general of the armed forces is a field marshal's slot. Gen Chot Hiranyatsathi was the first to hold this position. After Gen Chot retired, this position remained vacant until the end of May 1986. Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, the deputy RTA CINC at that time, voiced support publicly for granting another extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek, the then RTA CINC, and made statements threatening the government. As a result, on 27 May 1986, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC and supreme commander, was removed from his position as RTA CINC, and Gen Chuthai Saengthawip was appointed inspector general of the armed forces. Gen Chawalit Yongohaiyut, the then army chief of staff, was appointed RTA CINC.

"I am sure that the position of inspector general of the armed forces will be abolished. It is of no importance whatsoever. But I am not sure about the other positions. Because if they are abolished, promotions will be impeded," said Air Chief Marshal Phaniang.

Abolishing the "attached to Supreme Command Headquarters" positions, which are often referred to sarcastically as the military's "graveyard," is aimed at improving the military by reducing personnel. But it is not yet clear whether it will be possible to do this.

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CSO: 4207/60

THAILAND

ECONOMIC MINISTERS' RESOLUTION ON RICE POLICY

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN In Thai 16-22 Nov 86 p 16

[Resolution of the Economic Cabinet on Measures To Solve the Rice Problem, issued on 3 November 1986]

[Text] After considering the matter, the economic cabinet feels that measures to raise rice prices must be implemented throughout the system, from production to export. It feels that financial and monetary measures should be implemented in order to support the marketing apparatus and to intervene when appropriate. The important principle is to have the benefits go to the farmers. To this end, the economic cabinet has issued the following resolution:

1. Alloting a sum of money for losses involved in stimulating the export of rice at the beginning of the season is approved in principle. The Ministry of Commerce is to work out the details and submit them to the economic cabinet for approval.
2. The Ministry of Commerce is to handle things in supporting the use of the counter trade system in order to export rice. It is to prepare proposals and submit them to the economic cabinet for consideration.
3. Authorization is given to carry on the Credit Program for Production and Rice Marketing Services of the agricultural cooperatives for 1 more year with a budget of 500 million baht. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is to consider buying paddy at market prices, and the provincial governors are to play a role in supervising the implementation of this program.
4. Authorization is given to carry on the Paddy Stockpiling Program of the agricultural groups. This is to be funded with the money remaining from the Farmers Welfare Fund allotment authorized by the cabinet on 6 August 1985, with the same criteria in effect.
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is to review the proposal to pay for the fertilizer used by the farmers with paddy belonging to the Marketing Organization for Farmers and then submit its recommendations to the economic cabinet. The results of the activities carried on during the previous years are to be submitted to the cabinet.

6. Authorization is given to carry on things based on the Paddy Market Intervention Program of the Ministry of Interior. Money borrowed from the Farmers Welfare Fund will be allotted to provincial governors to purchase paddy from the farmers in order to solve the immediate problem. The objective in purchasing paddy is to help the poor, or small, farmers based on the original criteria. The results are to be reported to the economic cabinet every 6 months.

7. The ministries of interior and finance are to consider the suitability of increasing the budget of the Ministry of Interior's Paddy Market Intervention Program from the present figure of 200 million baht and, if so, by how much.

8. The deputy minister of finance (Mr Suphachai Phanitchaphak) proposed granting credit and revising the tax measures in order to support domestic rice stockpiling and exports. This is approved in principle. This includes measures to compensate the farmers for the interest that they must pay to the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives and measures to use the commercial banks to help encourage those who purchase rice from the farmers to pay a fair price for the rice. The details are to be submitted to the economic cabinet.

9. The elements of the Committee to Intervene and Raise Rice Prices are to be improved. Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai, the deputy prime minister, is to serve as chairman. The minister of commerce is to serve as vice chairman. Committee members are to include the minister of interior and the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister (Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana). This committee is to formulate short- and long-term rice policies, coordinate matters, and supervise the implementation of things based on the rice policies and measures of the government. The deputy prime minister (Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai) is to change the name of the committee as appropriate and submit this to the prime minister for consideration.

10. The committee chairman is to appoint members, who will be responsible for supervising and monitoring the work and coordinating the activities of the officials concerned to ensure that they carry out the work efficiently and achieve results in accord with the government's policies.

11. Government and subordinate units that regularly purchase large quantities of milled rice, such as the ministries of interior and defense, are to purchase rice from the mills and farm groups at the beginning of the season just as was done during the 1985/1986 production season.

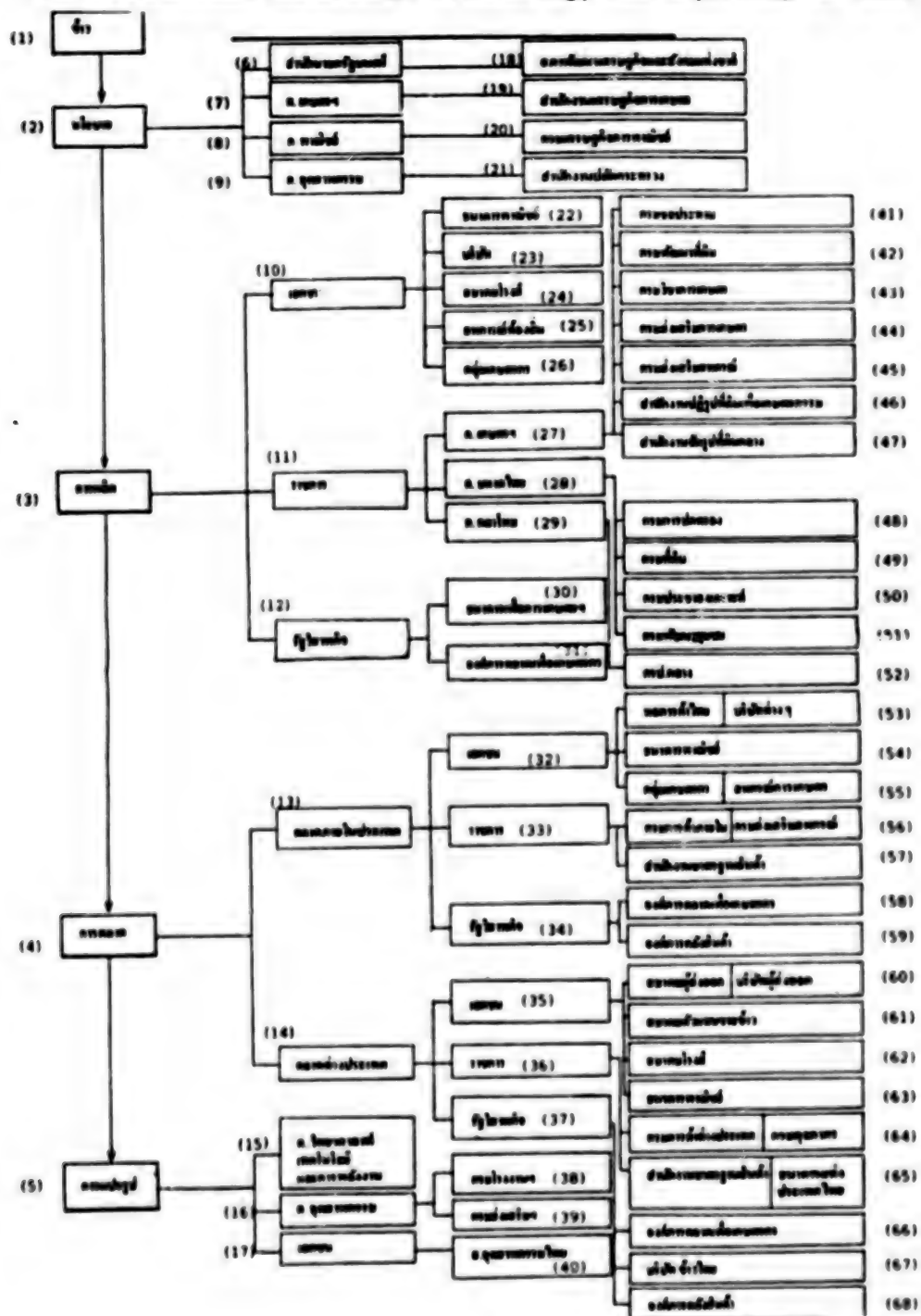
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SCHEMATIC SHOWS AGENCIES INVOLVED IN RICE POLICY

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 9-15 Nov 86 p 27

[Text] Chart Showing the Units Involved in Formulating Policies on the Production, Marketing, Processing, and Exporting of Rice



Key:

1. Rice
2. Policy
3. Production
4. Marketing
5. Processing
6. Office of the Prime Minister
7. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
8. Ministry of Commerce
9. Ministry of Industry
10. Private sector
11. Public sector
12. State enterprises
13. Domestic markets
14. Foreign markets
15. Ministry of Science, Technology, and Energy
16. Ministry of Industry
17. Private sector
18. National Economic and Social Development Council
19. Office of Agricultural Economics
20. Department of Business Economics
21. Office of the Under Secretary
22. Commercial banks
23. Companies
24. Rice Mill Association
25. Local cooperatives
26. Farm groups
27. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
28. Ministry of Interior
29. Ministry of Defense
30. Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives
31. Marketing Organization for Farmers
32. Private sector
33. Public sector
34. State enterprises
35. Private sector
36. Public sector
37. State enterprises
38. Department of Industrial Works
39. Department of Industrial Promotion
40. Thai Industrial Institute
41. Royal Irrigation Department
42. Land Development Department
43. Department of Agriculture
44. Department of Agricultural Extension
45. Cooperatives Promotion Department
46. Agricultural Land Reform Office
47. Office of Land Reform
48. Department of Local Administration
49. Department of Lands
50. Department of Public Welfare

[key continues on following page]

51. Community Development Department
52. National Security Command
53. Thai Chamber of Commerce/various companies
54. Commercial banks
55. Farm groups/agricultural cooperatives
56. Department of Internal Trade/Cooperatives Promotion Department
57. Commodity Standards Office
58. Marketing Organization for Farmers
59. Public Warehouse Organization
60. Exporters Association/export companies
61. Rice Traders Association
62. Rice Mill Association
63. Commercial banks
64. Department of Foreign Trade/Customs Department
65. Commodity Standards Office/Bank of Thailand
66. Marketing Organization for Farmers
67. Thai Rice Company
68. Public Warehouse Organization

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY UNIT IN NORTHWEST--The 3d Army Region, which is responsible for the northern, eastern, and western areas in the northern part of the country, is unsure about the situation in the northwest. Thus, it felt that it was essential to establish the 7th Battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment, as quickly as possible in order to station regular forces in this "demilitarized" zone, which is a weak spot in this area. The 7th Battalion was to set up its base in Mae Sariang District, Mae Hong Son Province, at the beginning of 1987. But because the situation was so urgent, this battalion moved into the area 4 months ago. At the beginning of 1987, a ceremony will be held to establish the battalion officially. The men of this battalion were transferred from the Kawila Camp in Chiang Mai Province. They moved to their new unit "on foot." They are living in the newly-built barracks and in temporary buildings. The soldiers attached to the Mae Sariang Battalion are true "pioneers," because they have had to clear the jungle and build the camp. [Text] [Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 29 Nov 86 p 9] 11943

CSO: 4207/56

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES TRAINING OF POLITICAL CADRES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: Training Ranks of Political Cadres"]

[Text] In our army, in every stage of combat and construction the political cadres play a particularly important role. As the people who carry on party activities and political work in the units, they are responsible to the party for improving political awareness, thoroughly understanding the lines of the party, and maintaining the combat will power and resolve of the troops. All the activities of the political cadres are aimed at holding high the leadership banner of the party, enabling everyone to understand the party's ideas and viewpoints, and applying them to the activities of the troops.

In educating and training our troops, the party and President Ho always stressed the great role of the political cadres and gave great attention to training and building ranks of political cadres with the qualities and capabilities necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.

In general, the various-echelon political cadres in the army have manifested great will power and a lofty spirit of responsibility. They have been trained and tested in combat and work and have gained much experience in political work in the military. However, as compared with the growing requirements of the situation, the political cadres, particularly those at the primary level, have many weaknesses and limitations concerning political abilities, level of theoretical understanding, and capabilities for carrying out their responsibilities and achieving results in the party activities and political work in the units. These weaknesses must be overcome.

The recent self-criticism and criticism campaign clearly pointed out that among the shortcomings and weaknesses at the units, the main reason that has prevented the party organizations from manifesting a leadership role and kept political education from achieving greater results is that the quality of the activities carried on by the political cadres is poor. This is particularly true of the political cadres who direct the party and political activities at the units.

Along with the pressing requirements, an urgent problem is to concentrate efforts on improving the quality of leadership of the party organizations.

This must be coordinated closely with actively training political cadres and improving their quality, increasing their sense of responsibility, and improving their capabilities in all respects.

Every political cadre must be a model communist and a vanguard warrior in the revolutionary struggle. Each one must have a firm ideological viewpoint and exhibit strong revolutionary will power in the face of each challenge. The political cadres must hold fast to the party's viewpoints in every sphere of activity of the troops and adhere to the themes, measures and specific tasks when carrying on party and political activities during combat and in preparing for combat, training, studying, carrying on productive labor, storing the weapons, and maintaining the standard of living of the troops. The political cadres must have theoretical standards and a profound understanding of the party's viewpoints and ideas so that, through fulfilling their responsibilities, they can educate the troops, make them understand the revolutionary tasks, the lines and policies of the party, the tasks of the military, the directives and orders of higher echelons, and the orders of their commanders, and enable them to carry out the tasks assigned them in any situation and ensure that the unit completes the tasks in an outstanding manner. The political cadres must form the core of solidarity, internal solidarity and military-civilian solidarity, and coordinate things closely with the commanders. Together with the commanders, they must create unity in thought and action in carrying out the tasks.

Training political cadres through work practices and regularly providing on-the-job training is a fundamental task. However, the important point is that things must be based on systematic and basic training. This is the main responsibility of the system of military schools and of the political cadre training system. The system of political schools plays a vital role in teaching people basic theory and essential measures for carrying on party and political activities.

Training cadres in general and political cadres in particular so that they have adequate qualities and capabilities to complete the tasks assigned them is a painstaking and continuous process that requires the close coordination of two methods: training at regular schools and on-the-job training through daily activities. These two methods supplement each other and form a closed process. In training cadres, this aspect cannot be slighted. If on-the-job training is slighted, no matter how good a job the schools do in providing basic training, it will not be possible to solve all the problems posed in actual practice.

Political cadres who are fresh out of school often become confused in trying to carry out their tasks. This is due mainly to the fact that they lack practical experience. They have not had experience in handling the daily tasks. Thus, after receiving training, if they are to do a good job in carrying out the tasks assigned them, the political cadres must make a great effort and receive help regularly from higher echelons and the collectives. Also, it must be realized that to build a regular army, there must be ranks of cadres who have received regular training. If the political cadres have low standards and have only real experience, it will be impossible to avoid empiricism. Their activities will be ineffective, and it will be impossible to

develop their responsibilities well. Because of this, political cadres must receive training in regular classes so that they have basic theoretical standards, a practical viewpoint and realistic way of looking at things, methods of carrying out the party and political activities, and a scientific work style.

The political cadre training schools in the military have contributed greatly to training a strong force of political cadres.

Adhering to the targets, the central guideline and task is to provide various echelon political cadres with basic, high-quality training. The political cadre training schools must continue to make an effort and perfect their training contents and programs based on political cadre models.

Above all, the political schools must concentrate on improving the quality of the instructors, promote scientific research in conjunction with teaching, and maintain organization and the material and technical base. At the same time, improving the system of advanced teaching methods must be promoted actively. Theory must be closely related to practice. A great effort must be made to train a rank of political cadres with high quality.

Together with the units, the schools must give attention to the training activities, carry on training regularly, and create conditions to enable the various echelon political cadres to elevate their spirit of responsibility, fulfill their responsibilities satisfactorily, develop the party and political activities, and contribute to building strong units that are capable of completing the tasks assigned them in an outstanding manner.

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CSO: 4209/174

PRAVDA ACCOUNT OF TRUONG CHINH CONGRESS SPEECH

PM181357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 86 First Edition pp 4, 5

[TASS report: "Fourth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress: Report by Comrade Truong Chinh"]

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Dec--Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, has delivered the CPV Central Committee Political Report at the Sixth CPV Congress, which opened here today.

After the victory over the U.S. aggressors and the completion of the country's liberation and reunification, he said, the Vietnamese people, under the party's leadership, entered a new stage of the revolution--the stage of building socialism and defending the motherland.

The last 5 years have been full of trials. We have not only achieved certain successes but also committed a number of errors and blunders. Favorable new factors are promoting the further development of our revolution, but at the same time we are encountering many most serious difficulties.

In the process of preparing for this congress, Communists and the population voiced a large number of frank opinions and interested, constructive proposals. All the party and all the people are following the Sixth CPV Congress' work and expect it to provide a correct assessment of the situation, to generalize valuable experience, and define the tasks, goals, guidelines, and measures to stabilize the situation and ensure the further progress of our revolutionary cause.

We must make every effort to ensure that our congress lives up to these just expectations of all our country's citizens and party members.

Our party's approach to assessing the present situation is based on the need to look the truth in the face, to assess the situation truthfully, and to speak the truth clearly. As well as correctly assessing the successes achieved, we at this congress must pay main attention to criticism of weak spots, analyze in depth the mistakes and omissions,

show their causes, propose measures to overcome them, and determine the tasks and goals which we shall have to struggle to attain throughout the initial stage of the transitional period.

In the cause of building socialism and defending the motherland, the Vietnamese people have continued to receive great assistance from and to develop multifaceted cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and have enjoyed the support of many friendly countries and freedom-loving peoples of the world. The relations of all-around cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia also created favorable conditions for building the new life in each of these countries.

At the same time our country, together with Laos and Cambodia, has constantly had to oppose the aggressive and subversive actions and intrigues of hostile forces and their attempts to establish an economic blockade.

Waging a courageous struggle to implement the tasks and goals outlined by the Fifth CPV Congress and overcoming difficulties and obstacles, our people have achieved important successes in the cause of building socialism.

In agricultural and industrial production clear progress has been achieved and the slump observed in 1979-1980 has been overcome.

The average annual growth rate of agricultural production was 4.9 percent in comparison with 1.9 percent between 1976 and 1980. An important improvement occurred in food production, where the average annual volume increased from 13.4 million metric tons in 1976-1980 to 17 million in 1981-1985. The average annual growth rate of industrial production was 9.5 percent, compared with 0.6 percent in 1976-1980. The average annual growth rate of national income was 6.4 percent in comparison with 0.4 percent in the previous 5-year plan.

In the past 5 years several hundred comparatively large and thousands of medium or small projects have been built, including in the sphere of the power industry, machine building, the oil and textile industries, irrigation, transportation, and so forth.

A step forward has been taken in carrying out socialist transformations and much of the peasantry in the south of the country has switched to the path of collective agriculture. The use in agriculture of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the contract method of labor organization and remuneration has made an important contribution to boosting this sector and shown the right way to strengthen the collective sector of the economy in the countryside.

The state and the population have made efforts to increase defense capability and security.

Supporting the people's life in conditions of a still weak economy, constant natural disasters, and rapid population growth is the daily concern of the party and the state. An extra 4 million people have been

recruited in sectors of the national economy. Culture, education, health care, literature and art, and physical culture and sports have been developed. A certain contribution has been made to molding the new culture and the new man. Scientific and technical activity has been stepped up.

In the past 5 years the Vietnamese people and army have achieved great victories in defending the motherland and safeguarding political security. Another important step has been taken toward thwarting the hegemonists' intrigues against the SRV, and the republic's defense capability has been strengthened.

The Vietnamese people and their armed forces have continued to fulfill their international duty toward Laos and Cambodia and have strengthened their strategic alliance with the fraternal countries of Indochina. The successes achieved in carrying out the two strategic tasks, strengthening the relations of solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and the fraternal countries of the socialist community and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with progressive and peace-loving forces, have created new preconditions for the continued onward movement of the Vietnamese revolution.

These successes are bound up with the correct guidelines of the party's general course and economic line formulated by the fourth and fifth congresses and with the domestic and foreign policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese state.

While noting the successes, the speaker said, we also clearly see at the same time that in the socioeconomic sphere the country is running up against certain difficulties. The production volume has increased but that growth is insufficient in comparison with the existing potential and needs and the invested resources and efforts. A number of important 5-year plan indicators have not been fulfilled, including those for the production of food, coal, and cement, which has affected the functioning of the entire national economy and the working people's lives.

The efficiency of production and capital investments remains very low and in terms of many indicators is continuing to decline. In general, enterprises are only working at one-half of their design capacity. In many places labor productivity is falling and output quality is deteriorating. Irrational, wasteful use is being made of the country's natural resources.

The sphere of commodity-money circulation is working erratically and disorder reigns in distribution, which is having an adverse effect on production and the population's life. Inflation has reached a high level and prices are increasing rapidly. The serious disproportions in the economy are not only not decreasing but in some sphere have deteriorated still further.

Socialist production relations are strengthening only slowly and the leading role of the state sector of the economy has weakened. Nonsocialist economic structures at present are not being utilized and transformed properly. Overall, the social structure of the economy does not yet

create favorable conditions for stimulating the development of production along the socialist path.

The people's life is still full of difficulties. Millions of able-bodied people are totally or partially jobless. Many of the people's legitimate material and cultural needs are not being satisfied even to a minimum degree. Negative phenomena are continuing to develop in society, social justice is being violated, and law and order are not being observed. Abuses of official position and the corruption of some cadre workers and state employees, like the illegal activity of various dealers and speculators, are not being strictly and promptly eliminated.

On the whole, the speaker noted, we have not achieved the goals set by the Fifth CPV Congress, and, in particular, we have not stabilized the socioeconomic situation in the country or stabilized the people's life. Thus it is now extremely important to thoroughly analyze the subjective factors and to indicate clearly the mistakes and shortcomings in the activity of the party and state.

After the victory in the anti-U.S. resistance war, the party adopted a timely decision on the state unification of Vietnam and its progress along the path toward socialism and determined the general course, including the economic strategy, for the entire transitional period. However, when assessing the actual socioeconomic situation in the country and the favorable and unfavorable factors in the development of the international situation, errors were made which led to mistakes in defining the goals and means and rate of progress along the path of building the socialism's material and technical base, in the sphere of socialist transformations, and in the management of the economy.

As a result of subjectivism in leadership, haste, and a desire to bypass necessary stages, the party at the fourth congress did not determine correctly the goals and basic guidelines of the country's socioeconomic development in the initial stage of the transitional period. In 1976-1980 we essentially pursued a course of accelerating industrialization without having adequate preconditions for that. At the same time, the renewal of the outmoded economic management structure was carried out only slowly.

The fifth party congress concretized some questions of the economic course for the coming period and put forward general development goals and basic guidelines for economic and social policy. However, when organizing the fulfillment of congress decisions we did not wage a resolute struggle against instances of haste and conservatism, which affected the formulation of policy in the sphere of the economy, socialist transformations, and economic management.

On questions of determining the economic structure, primarily the structure of production and capital investments, we did not take account of the real conditions and potential, did not embark from the outset on a course of closely combining industry with agriculture within the framework of a rational structure, and made inefficient use of potential for expanding

economic ties with other countries. Consequently, though the volume of capital investments was large, their effectiveness was low.

On the basis of a reappraisal of the pace of industrialization, the Fifth CPV Congress set the task of simultaneously developing and reorganizing production and redistributing capital investments with the aim of increasing their effectiveness. However, we have not properly fulfilled the fifth congress' decisions. Agriculture is still not regarded as the most important front and the conditions necessary for its development have not been ensured, primarily in the sphere of material supply, finance, and production incentives. Insufficient attention is being paid to consumer goods production. Heavy industry is not meeting the needs of the development of agriculture and light industry. The amounts of incomplete construction are too high, with the result that resources remained "frozen" for a long time.

The guidelines, concept, and policy in the sphere of socialist transformations have still not been clearly defined. There was haste and a desire to quickly eliminate nonsocialist structures in the economy and to rapidly transform the private capitalist sector of the economy into a state sector. In the sphere of small-scale commodity production, insufficient attention was paid to the character and specific features of each sector and each trade and to the selection of appropriate forms of their organization. There was a tendency to make cooperatives unjustifiably large. As for the content of socialist transformations, the solution of questions of the organization of management and the distribution system was ignored. Rush work, coercion, the pursuit of quantity, and the disregard of quality and efficiency were typical of the work methods used there. As a result quite a few so-called mixed enterprises, cooperatives, and partnerships were formed that were purely formal in character.

Slowness in changing the economic management mechanism led to a weakening of the state sector's leading role and restricted the utilization and transformation of other structures. State trade and consumer cooperatives have still not been properly developed and the transformation of private trade is proceeding only slowly. Both in our consciousness and in our practical activity we have still not come to understand that a multi-structural economy exists in our country and will persist for quite a long time to come. We have inadequately grasped and are making incorrect use of the law of the conformity of production relations to the character and level of development of productive forces.

Since 1979 a large number of party and government decisions have been published on renewing the economic mechanism. In a number of sectors, in many provinces, and at enterprises experiments and searches for new work methods have been conducted with the aim of revealing the potential of the national economy, increasing production, improving commodity-money circulation, and satisfying the people's vital needs. However, essentially the bureaucratic management methods have still not been eliminated. A new economic mechanism has not been formed everywhere. Phenomena such

as disorganization and indiscipline are quite widespread. The failings of the management mechanism are sometimes exploited for selfish aims or in local interests.

As yet we have only outlined the main areas of the formation of the new economic mechanism. As for its specific content, forms, and methods of work, there are still many theoretical and practical questions for which no appropriate solution has yet been found. It is now necessary to overcome two tendencies: on the one hand, conservatism, inertia, and an unwillingness to restructure; on the other, haste, a simplistic approach, and the desire to solve all questions quickly and at a stroke.

For the past 5 years the situation in exchange and distribution has remained strained and unmanageable. Party and state organs have devoted much time and effort to work in this sphere, although in practice the measures taken have had little effect.

This happened because of errors in defining the economic structure and implementing socialist transformations and the adverse effect of the bureaucratic system of economic management. Production increased only slowly, labor productivity, quality, and efficiency have fallen constantly, and the discrepancy between demand and supply has become increasingly sharp. An all-embracing financial policy linked with a correct policy in the sphere of price-formation, credit and money relations, and wages has not been formulated. Foreign credits and assistance have not been used efficiently enough. We are even wasting a considerable proportion of that assistance as well as the depreciation fund. All of this has brought about a large state budget deficit and is the direct cause of acute inflation.

Delay and inertia are the greatest shortcomings in the organizational sphere. The selection and placement of cadres in leading posts at all levels of the state and party apparatus still takes place in accordance with outdated views and incorrect criteria, in a formal way, and without taking account of the political tasks and needs of the cause. Work is conducted without the necessary planning and order and without considering the masses' opinion. The style of leadership and work methods suffer from bureaucratism and there is a lack of determination and unity of action. Breaches of the Leninist norms of party life, primarily the principles of democratic centralism, are observed in party organizations and party committees. The apparatus of the party, the state, and social organizations has become too cumbersome and is badly coordinated.

The responsibility for those mistakes and shortcomings in the party's leading work is borne primarily by the Central Committee, the Politburo, the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, and the SRV Council of Ministers. It must be stressed that the delay in making correct appointments to the leading nucleus was the direct reason why the party leadership has failed to meet the demands of the new situation in recent years. The Central Committee criticizes itself severely for the mistakes and omissions it has committed.

A number of lessons can be learned from the revolutionary practice of past years.

First, in all its activity the party must be wholly guided by the idea of reliance on the masses and must affirm and develop the working people's right to collective economic management.

Second, the party must constantly proceed from the real situation, take account of objective laws, and act in accordance with them.

Third, it is necessary to learn how to "combine the strength of the nation with the power of the age" in the new conditions.

Fourth, party building must be raised to the level of the political tasks facing a ruling party which is leading the people in its footsteps in the cause of carrying out a socialist revolution.

Many mistakes were made in resolving questions of the formation of prices, wages, and money circulation. These mistakes led to some chaos in the national economy and the social sphere.

The aforementioned mistakes are serious and long-term. They are mistakes in strategic leadership and the organization of fulfillment.

The main ideological deviations typified by these mistakes, particularly in economic policy, have been subjectivism and voluntarism, a simplistic way of thinking and acting, and underappraisal and disregard of objective laws. They have been petit bourgeois ideology and at the same time "left" and "right" deviations.

As the Fifth CPV Congress rightly noted, we are characterized by delay and conservatism in addition to subjectivism and haste. In practice these two trends coexist and seriously impede the solution of our tasks in the future too.

Mistakes and shortcomings in the leadership of the economy and society are ultimately the result of omissions in the party's ideological and cadre organizational work. This is the ultimate cause.

Backwardness in theoretical thought and the application of the laws operating in the transitional period has had an impact in the ideological sphere. Insufficient attention was paid to generalizing our own practical experience and studying the experience of fraternal countries. For a long time the party leadership at all levels lacked unity of views on many fundamental questions and important decisions of economic policy. The lack of unity is being overcome only slowly; what happens must often be simply a reconciliation of different opinions, with no clear conclusions drawn. As a result the problems accumulate but are not solved.

The complex socioeconomic situation and the new great and difficult tasks facing the country require that the party formulate decisions which would enable a breakthrough to be made and would create the conditions for onward development.

In the years ahead our revolution will develop in an international situation characterized by many changes.

The revolutionary forces of the age are steadily strengthening and taking up active, assertive positions. Day by day the all-around might of the socialist system, whose mainstay is the Soviet Union, increases. The Land of the Soviets is entering a crucial new stage whose foundations were laid by the 27th CPSU Congress—a stage of dynamic development in all spheres of social life. In accordance with the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, the Soviet Union's national economy is switching resolutely to the path of intensification with the aim of carrying out major tasks in the remaining years of this century.

The socialist system is entering a qualitatively new stage of development. The comprehensive achievements of the socialist community countries and the close coordination of their actions in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and military spheres are the decisive factor of socialism's victory in conditions of the struggle in the world between the two opposing sociopolitical systems. For mankind this is also a most important guarantee in the common struggle in defense of peace and for the prevention and elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The national independence movement is developing and the tendency toward rapprochement between the national independence struggle and socialism and the anti-imperialist struggle is growing. The nonaligned movement has been transformed into a tremendous political force playing an increasingly important role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defense of independence and peace. More and more countries are joining in the struggle to establish a just new international economic order. The working class' struggle in the capitalist countries has been further developed.

Possessing great economic and military might, imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and other forces of international reaction are continuing to stubbornly strive to achieve their goals, are persisting with the arms race, and are kindling regional conflicts. The danger of imperialism unleashing a nuclear war is now greater than ever.

Even though the fierce counterattacks of imperialism and the forces of international reaction hinder the cause of peace and revolution, nevertheless the active struggle of the peace-loving and revolutionary forces, supported by the Soviet Union, has made it possible to thwart their many schemes. The beginning of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks helped to intensify and develop the struggle to affirm peaceful coexistence as a form of relations between the two opposing sociopolitical systems. The movement in defense of peace unites many forces in different countries.

Mankind now faces a choice on many global problems. Nuclear war may lead to the destruction of life on earth. For countries with differing social systems there is only one correct course--competition in the sphere of the economy and the people's way of life. That form of competition, which the socialist countries resolutely advocate, requires cooperation and can only take place if lasting peace is ensured.

Important changes are also taking place in the Asia and Pacific region. The revolutionary and peace-loving forces are continuing to grow stronger. The Asia and Pacific region has become an arena of acute struggle between the forces of revolution and counterrevolution. At the same time, relations between countries with different social systems are developing in this region in accordance with the general trend of waging the struggle within the framework of peaceful coexistence. The Asia and Pacific strategy feverishly pursued by U.S. militarist circles is directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as against the movement for peace, national independence, and democracy in the region.

With regard to the three countries of Indochina the forces of imperialism and hegemonism have still not abandoned their long-term schemes. Those forces will possibly continue to pursue the current line of confrontation, resort to military threats, and conduct a policy of blockade and isolation with the aim of bleeding us white and preventing us from concentrating our efforts on economic building and improving the people's life. But it is already clear that they have failed and will undoubtedly suffer total defeat.

The entire party, all our people, and the whole army, rallying together, are fully resolved to devote every effort to ensuring the successful fulfillment of the two strategic tasks--building socialism and reliably defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. At the same time we shall make an active contribution to the struggle of the peoples throughout the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Our people are fully resolved to continue making every effort to strengthen combat solidarity, increase the quality and effectiveness of the all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and consolidate and develop the special alliance relations with Laos and Cambodia in the view that this is our sacred international duty and a task of strategic significance.

While showing constant concern to defend the motherland, our party and people give paramount importance to the task of building socialism, developing the system of collective economic management and the new economy, and shaping the new culture and new man of the socialist formation.

The sixth party congress confirms the continuation of the socialist revolution's general course and the line of building the socialist economy mapped out by the Fourth and Fifth CPV Congresses. The main content of the party's revolutionary course is firm implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, development of the working people's right to collective economic management, simultaneous implementation of the three

revolutions, and socialist industrialization. Relying on the revolutionary and scientific approach and developing still further the course already outlined, the party after the congress must accelerate the formulation of an integrated program of socialist revolution in the transitional period. On the basis of this program, we shall determine the strategy of socio-economic and scientific and technical development. Thereby the political and ideological foundations will be laid for all party and state activity and for the functioning of society.

The Sixth CPV Congress, Truong Chinh went on to emphasize, puts forward as a general task and overall aim of the country's development the all-around stabilization of the socioeconomic situation before the end of the initial stage and the further creation of the necessary preconditions for accelerating socialist industrialization during the subsequent stage.

The stabilization of the socioeconomic situation includes the stabilization of production, the distribution and exchange sphere, and material and spiritual life, the increasing of the efficiency of the management apparatus' work, the restoration of discipline and order, and the implementation of social justice.

Proceeding on the basis of the aforementioned general task, the congress is setting specific targets in the socioeconomic sphere until the end of the initial stage of the transitional period. Above all it is necessary to produce sufficient food and switch to creating domestic savings [nakopleniya]. It is also necessary to begin creating a rational economic structure ensuring the development of production.

It is necessary to affirm and improve new production relations in accordance with the character and level of development of productive forces. It is necessary to comprehensively strengthen socialist economic structures, including the state and cooperative sectors, and ensure that these structures play a leading role in the national economy.

Considerable improvements must be achieved in the social sphere. To that end it is necessary at least to solve the employment problem and establish distribution chiefly according to labor. Finally, it is necessary to meet the needs of strengthening national defense and security.

The above aims will be clarified and incorporated in the concrete indicators of the country's socioeconomic development plans. The attainment of the five main goals in question will be a landmark signifying the completion of the initial stage of the transitional period. The length of this stage will depend largely on how correctly the practical lessons of the past 10 years are taken into account when resolving the tasks of accelerating the pace of the country's socioeconomic development in the next period.

Moving on to the main directions of the CPV's socioeconomic policy, the speaker noted that economic policy must be geared toward the rapid and efficient use of all existing reserves and national economic potential.

The main idea of the plans and economic policy is to use all the available production capacities, bring all the country's potential into operation, and make efficient use of international aid to ensure the dynamic development of productive forces while at the same time establishing and strengthening socialist production relations. This main idea is embodied in a number of major measures. Above all it means the structural reorganization of production and the fundamental reassessment of the capital investment structure.

In the remaining years of the initial stage of the transitional period, above all in the 1986-1990 5-year plan period, it is necessary to concentrate all resources and manpower on implementing three targeted programs: food and catering products, consumer goods, and exports.

The country's urgent needs determine the paramount significance of agriculture, which is to be given priority in satisfying needs for investments for the creation of the material and technical base and in the provision of material resources and trained cadres. Agriculture should be developed in conjunction with forestry and fishing.

Light industry and the small-scale handicraft industry must fully satisfy the population's demands for consumer goods, ensure that the required amount of agricultural, timber, and water resources products are processed, and rapidly increase the production of goods and export output.

The development of heavy industry sectors and the creation of an infrastructure should help to resolve the economic and defense tasks of the initial stage and, within the framework of the existing potential, to prepare the preconditions for the development of the national economy in the next stage. The development of the energy complex is a priority area. Machine building and the production of raw and other materials are of great significance. In the sphere of the infrastructure it is necessary to pay special attention to developing transportation, supply lines, and communications.

During the reorganization of the national economic structure it is necessary to resolutely and fundamentally reorganize the structure of the state's capital investments with the aim of focusing efforts on fulfilling the three targeted programs and to ensure increased efficiency. Funds must be channeled mainly into the comprehensive and intensive development of existing enterprises, and the question of new construction should be raised only when an acute need really exists. Here it is necessary to build mainly small and medium enterprises.

In addition to the socialist structure, which includes the state and cooperative sectors and personal subsidiary plots, Vietnam has at present other structures: small-scale commodity production, private capitalist and state capitalist structures, and subsistence farming among some of the national minorities. The policy of socialist transformations must take account of this characteristic feature and envisage putting forward appropriate guidelines and measures.

In the past 10 years two party congresses have raised the task of completing the socialist transformations. But that task was not accomplished. Life provided a graphic lesson, which is that one cannot act hastily or in contravention of objective laws. The guideline should now be altered as follows: The active implementation of socialist transformations is a constant and continuous task of the whole period of the transition to socialism which is carried out in the appropriate forms and at the proper pace. Consequently, production relations are brought into line with the character and level of the productive forces and the necessary conditions for accelerating the development of productive forces are constantly ensured.

The task of socialist transformations in the initial stage is to ensure that the socialist structure, based on the state sector, has the leading position in the national economy. As for other structures, the private capitalist sector in the sphere of circulation must be abolished and other structures must be used and transformed by means of the appropriate forms and methods. There must be a constant struggle against the trends of the spontaneous growth of capitalism and negative aspects of the economic activity of nonsocialist structures.

The structural restructuring of the economy must be conducted in tandem with the renewal of the management mechanism. This renewal must be conducted so as to eliminate bureaucratically centralized distribution methods and to create a new mechanism operating in accordance with objective laws and the level of economic development.

Planning--this is the prime characteristic of the economic management mechanism from the very beginning of the transitional period. Its second characteristic is the correct use of commodity-money relations. Economic organizations and enterprises must work on the basis of socialist financial autonomy. Management should be mainly by means of economic methods using as the driving force the harmonious combination of the interests of all society, collectives, and individual workers. Hence the need to allocate functions in the sphere of planning and economic management in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

By its very essence, the new economic management mechanism is a mechanism of planning on the basis of socialist financial autonomy. The most important conditions of the normal operation of this mechanism are the formulation of a clear policy in the sphere of price formation, wages, and finance, and the strict observance of the thrift policy.

It is necessary to accelerate and complete the elaboration of a strategy for the development of science and technology, define the areas of scientific and technical activity, and improve the cadre training system and capital investment policy in the sphere in question with the aim of transforming science and technology into a genuine driving force for the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

It is important to expand and enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. Vietnam must play an active part in implementing the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 in priority areas.

The time taken to resolve the tasks of stabilization and expansion of the economy, scientific and technical development, and socialist industrialization depends to a large extent on our expanding and enhancing the effectiveness of foreign economic ties.

Vietnam must participate in the international division of labor primarily and chiefly by expanding specialization and all-around cooperation with the USSR, Laos, Cambodia, and the socialist community countries. Increasing exports in order to satisfy import requirements is the most important element in all our foreign economic activity. In particular, it is necessary to adopt resolute measures to improve the organization of the export of agricultural products to Far Eastern regions of the USSR.

We will expand relations of all-around cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries in various forms--ranging from cooperation in creating joint enterprises to direct capital investments. It is necessary to develop direct production and scientific ties between our country's economic, scientific, and technical organizations and partners from fraternal states.

Dwelling on the main directions and tasks of social policy, the speaker stressed the need to control the size of the population, whose rate of increase must be reduced to 1.7 percent by 1990.

The paramount socioeconomic task for the coming years is to ensure employment. This problem must be resolved by redistributing manpower among the regions and sectors and developing local industries and crafts.

It is necessary to establish social equality and a decent way of life, to ensure public safety, to restore order and discipline in all spheres of social life, to show concern to meet the needs of the people in the sphere of education and culture, and to improve work in the health-care system.

Class and nationalities policy, which should have a scientific basis and be carried out in a systematic and consistent way, is an important component of social policy.

In the foreign policy sphere, the speaker went on to say, the tasks of the party and state in the coming years are to combine in every possible way the strength of the nation with the strength of the age, to fight to preserve peace in Indochina, to make an active contribution to preserving peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, to strengthen the special relations among the three Indochina states, to strengthen the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, to create favorable international conditions

in which to build socialism and defend the motherland, and at the same time to make an active contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the whole world for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Strengthening cohesion and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is always the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese state. Our party fully supports the domestic and foreign policy approved at the 27th CPSU Congress and the new edition of the CPSU Program, regarding it as a model of practical application of Marxist-Leninist theory. On the basis of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty we will fight with all our strength to steadily increase the quality and effectiveness of cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres in the interests of both countries while also strengthening our collaboration with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for peace throughout the world and, in particular, in the Asian and Pacific region.

The summit meetings between Vietnamese and Soviet party and state leaders and the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in November 1986 reflect the high degree of unity between our two parties and states and mark steps along the path of steadily developing the fraternal cohesion and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

Our party is deeply aware that the development and consolidation of the special relations between the three Indochina countries, solidarity, respect for the independence and sovereignty of each country, all-around cooperation, and mutual aid in building and defending the motherland are a vital law of the development of the three fraternal peoples. Vietnam is consistently loyal to its international duty to the Lao and Cambodian revolutions.

We continue to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with CEMA countries and are also expanding relations with other fraternal socialist countries--Albania and the DPRK.

The working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties from socialist countries belonging to CEMA held in Moscow marked a new step toward developing and raising the level of their cooperation in all spheres, particularly the economy, and served the cause of speeding up the fraternal countries' progress. We derive particular satisfaction from the fact that the fraternal party leaders were united on the question of the need to draw up a program to increase the effectiveness of cooperation and assistance from CEMA to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in the light of each country's characteristics. The SRV is seeking in a manner commensurate with its potential to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework and, together with the fraternal countries, is strengthening the socialist community's unity and increasing its might and influence.

Our party is making an active contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is strengthening the fraternal parties' cooperation in the struggle for common aims: the aims of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

We consistently and fully support the struggle for national liberation and independence and condemn the policy of imperialist circles, particularly American imperialist circles, engaged in subversive operations designed to eliminate the revolutionary gains of young independent states. We express solidarity with the forces of national independence and social progress in the struggle for a new world economic order and against all forms of colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, and Zionism.

Noting the nonaligned movement's growing role in international life, we fully approve the lofty aims of the struggle for peace, disarmament, and national independence advanced at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. Vietnam is fully resolved to make a worthy contribution to the movement's further development.

We express powerful support for the courageous struggle of the developed capitalist countries' working class and peoples against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital and the nuclear arms race and in favor of peace, democracy, employment, and increased living standards.

The CPV and the Vietnamese state support the policy of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries aimed at creating durable peace and security in Europe on the basis of respect for the territorial and political realities which took shape after World War II. The SRV consistently sides with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America fighting against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism.

The CPV and the Vietnamese state unwaveringly pursue a foreign policy of peace and friendship, support a course of peaceful coexistence among countries with different sociopolitical systems, and favor the eradication of aggressive wars and all manifestations of terrorism, which the United States has elevated to the rank of state policy. The SRV supports the Soviet Union's tireless efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and create an all-embracing international security system. We demand that the United States adopt a serious approach to relations with the USSR and discuss jointly with the Soviet Union ways of finding specific and realistic measures to curb the arms race and above all stop nuclear tests. We condemn America's stubborn stance at the recent Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

The CPV and the government and the people of Vietnam rate highly and fully support the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok aimed at incorporating the Asian and Pacific region in the process of creating an all-embracing international security system.

The CPV and the Vietnamese state rate highly the relations of cohesion and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India, an important new step toward whose development was Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India. This is a very important factor for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We support the Soviet Union's line of improving relations with China, back the constructive initiatives of Mongolia, the DPRK, and the DRA, and are steadily strengthening and expanding relations of friendship and cooperation with India.

We invariably think that relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and China are an extremely important factor for the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. Relations of friendship have long existed between the peoples of the two countries and they have always shown solidarity and afforded each other assistance in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and freedom. Peace, independence, and economic development are the common interests of both peoples. These interests are greater than the current disagreements. The government and the people of Vietnam invariably value the friendship between the peoples of our two countries and will certainly make every effort to restore it. We have repeatedly put forward proposals aimed at normalizing relations between the SRV and the PRC as rapidly as possible and now once again we officially state that Vietnam is ready for talks with China at any time, at any level, and at any place for the purpose of normalizing relations and resolving other questions in the interests of the peoples of both countries and peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The SRV welcomes the Lao line of normalizing relations with the PRC and the Lao readiness to make every effort to strengthen mutual understanding and trust with Thailand. Vietnam fully supports the PRK's readiness for talks with opposition groupings and individual figures with the aim of achieving national consensus on the basis of eliminating the criminal genocidal clique. The SRV is pursuing the line of continuing to withdraw Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia and is ready to cooperate with all sides in the interests of reaching a just political settlement of the situation surrounding Cambodia.

The government and the people of Vietnam favor the development of friendship and cooperation with Southeast Asian states and the expansion of friendly relations with Western countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The SRV is continuing discussions with the United States on ways of resolving humanitarian problems bequeathed by the war and is ready to improve relations with the United States in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of increasing the effectiveness of state socialist management. The party, he said, considers that socialist collective management is the essence of socialist democracy and must be established in all spheres of life.

The people's right to collective management must be consolidated by legislative and organizational means. Democracy must be combined with discipline, and rights and interests must be combined with responsibility and duties. The implementation of working people's right to collective management urgently demands the stepping up and enhancement of the activity of mass social organizations and the resolution of questions taking account of the specific nature of different social groups.

Increasing the effectiveness of state management is an urgent task and essential condition for mobilizing the people's enormous resources in order to carry out successfully the political tasks set by the party and meets the people's needs. The state apparatus still remains unwieldy and inefficient. It is necessary to carry out a major reorganization of it aimed primarily at creating a mechanism for state management. Legislative activity, the propagandizing of laws, and monitoring of their observance have an important role to play here. It is necessary to be unswervingly guided by the principle of equality of all citizens before the law.

The concluding section of the political report was devoted to questions of enhancing the standard of party leadership and party militancy. Everything that has been done or left undone by us, this section says, shows that the party's leading activity still fails to match up to the tasks of the new development stage. The fundamental cause of this discrepancy lies in the fact that for a long time we paid insufficient attention to party building and made miscalculations in this work. It is necessary to increase party militancy and the standard of practical organizational work while at the same time enhancing the effectiveness of state management of socioeconomic processes. We are faced with the task of all-around renewal: the renewal of thinking, the changing of cadre policy, and the renewal of the style of leadership and work.

Renewing thinking and raising the revolutionary spirit of cadre workers, party members, and the people's masses are the main task of ideological work. For many years our ideas about socialism, particularly socialist industrialization, the implementation of transformations, and the economic management mechanism, have been backward. That is one of the causes of the delay in development and the incorrect application of the general course and economic policy at the initial stage of the transitional period. Thus what is needed is renewal, and above all renewal of thinking, and for that the party must staunchly adhere to the revolutionary and scientific essence of Marxism-Leninism, make use of the valuable ideological and theoretical legacy of President Ho Chi Minh, and assimilate the theoretical achievements and wealth of experience of fraternal parties and modern scientific knowledge.

The sixth congress' documents mark an important step in renewing party thinking. Each of us, whatever our sphere of work, must reexamine our views, assimilate as quickly as possible every innovation, and resolutely get rid of erroneous ideas. Communicating the congress' decisions to every party member and every working person, renewing consciousness,

and raising the revolutionary enthusiasm of cadre workers, party members, and the popular masses constitute the paramount task of ideological work.

At the same time ideological work must also be directed toward qualitatively improving the individual, shaping a new morality, and developing the patriotism, devotion to socialism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, and revolutionary will of the masses. Communists must maintain an assertive revolutionary spirit and analyze the situation promptly.

The effectiveness of ideological work depends primarily on party leadership, and here there are still quite a few unsolved questions. It is necessary to renew both the form and content of ideological work in organization, methodology, and the provision of cadres and resources. A very important role in this matter is to be played by party organizations, which must form detachments of lecturers and propagandists, direct the mass media's work, and pay attention to the leadership of work in the sphere of culture, literature, and art.

It is necessary to comprehensively reorganize the work of party schools and the whole system of party education and to enhance the quality of the training and education of leadership and management cadres for various links. After the sixth congress it is necessary to carry out an extensive campaign for the study of congress documents closely linked to the process of implementing political tasks.

The second major task in this sphere is to renew the detachment of cadre workers and improve the organs of leadership and management. Renewing the detachment of cadre workers means carrying out reassessment, selection, and redistribution while simultaneously organizing their training and education. Renewal must be carried out with persistence and resolution but without carrying out hasty, ill-prepared replacements. Formalism and a simplistic understanding of renewal must not be allowed. The effectiveness with which political tasks are carried out must be the criterion for assessing workers' qualities and ability, and the needs of the job must be the basis for cadre placement.

Cadre selection must be carried out impartially, on the basis of the common interests of the revolution and the party's integrated cadre policy. Any manifestations of individualism, careerism, self-interest, local favoritism, departmentalism, or bureaucracy in work with cadres produce adverse consequences and damage the cohesion of party ranks.

Renewing the cadre detachment also entails its rejuvenation, and here it is necessary to maintain a correct correlation between young people and veterans. This is extremely important if the combat capability of our cadre detachment is to be enhanced and its constant continuity ensured.

The training of the new generation of cadres must be put on a planned footing. All leading workers must, in conjunction with the collective, select, train, and educate their successors for the posts they occupy.

This work must be carried out on the basis of combining the process of training and augmenting knowledge with practical tempering. Cadre rotation on a planned basis will help train leading cadres who possess foresight, breadth of vision, and the requisite abilities and skills.

It is necessary to combat bureaucracy and abuse of power in the work of cadre selection and placement. Cadre policy must be implemented democratically and on the basis of precise regulations. Only with a correct cadre management mechanism is it possible to ensure accurate assessment of cadres' work and qualities, to identify and promote good workers, to replace poor and careless ones, and to preclude unexpected, chance factors and unhealthy motivations in cadre work. Party committees bear important responsibility in this matter, including responsibility for work with leading cadres of the administrative and management apparatus.

Another important task is the renewal of the work style and the strict observance of the organizational principles and norms of party life, the most important of which is democratic centralism. Bureaucracy, departmentalism, and indiscipline weakened unity within the party and reduced the effectiveness of party and state leadership. It is necessary to restore order and strengthen discipline within the party and the state apparatus.

It is necessary to strengthen the collective nature of leadership and the democratic nature of life within the party. The most important task of the day is to improve the quality of party committees' work. It is necessary to step up criticism and self-criticism, which must become the law of party development and the indicator of the democratic nature of party life and of the party's responsibility toward the people.

Our task is to change the style of work and be closer to everyday life. Leading cadres must set aside sufficient time for work at local level and meetings with the masses. A system for providing prompt and accurate information must be organized. The party Central Committee and party committees at all levels must establish forms of work such as monitoring the fulfillment of decisions.

In addition to increasing Communists' activeness and improving their work style, it is also necessary to achieve fundamental improvements in their tempering and the development of revolutionary qualities. It is necessary to hold high the honored title of Communist and to devote one's thoughts and actions to the service of communist ideals and the interests of the revolution. It is necessary to combat such phenomena as conceit and the exaggeration of successes and to impose disciplinary penalties on workers and organizations guilty of distorting the results of their activity. Each party worker and each party member must observe the principles of collective leadership. Any abuses of power and oppression of the masses must be condemned and punished by disciplinary means.

In both the ideological and the practical spheres it is necessary to resolutely combat corruption and special rights and privileges.

In the past 10 years more than 190,000 people have been expelled from the party, a considerable proportion of them for deviations from party norms and moral corruption. However, the disciplinary measures that are being applied are still inadequate and many people unworthy of the title of party member remain in the party's ranks. The party must be cleansed and, first and foremost, the corrupt and degenerate elements must be swiftly removed.

After the congress it will be necessary to devise a plan for a campaign to cleanse the party and to nip in the bud corrupt trends in the state apparatus.

The fulfillment of party decisions and the development of the masses' collective economic management depend on the militancy of primary organizations. They must ensure that all local activity is conducted in accordance with party and state policy. Mass organizational work should occupy an important place in their work. When admitting new CPV members and training cadre workers it is necessary to pay attention to increasing the number of workers, women, and representatives of the national minorities among them.

A vitally important question of the revolution is to strengthen ideological, political, and organizational unity and cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and to reinforce the party's course and views. Concern must be shown to preserve the unity and cohesion of leading party organs and on that basis strengthen the unity of the party as whole.

In conclusion, Truong Chinh said: The Sixth CPV Congress will be a landmark on path of the substantial renewal of the party's political, ideological, and organizational leadership and the further strengthening of its unity and cohesion. There are great difficulties in store for us but the party and the people have all the conditions necessary to overcome them and advance the glorious cause of the revolution still further. It is the valuable tradition of the party and the people that in a period of difficulties and trials they unite still closer and struggle even more determinedly to secure the motherland's independence and freedom and the lofty ideals of communism.

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CSO: 1807/101

LAOS PARTY LEADER SPEAKS AT CPV CONGRESS

BK161257 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 December Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPDR Central Committee, addressed the Sixth CPV Congress. He said in part as follows:

Our LPRP has followed with keen interest the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress with deep confidence in the close ties between the two parties which had the same beginning in the Indochinese Communist Party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh. We are extremely proud of all steps of success recorded by the Vietnamese comrades in preparing for the congress.

He said: The various lessons you have drawn from the complex realities of your country have been very valuable not only to the Vietnamese revolution but also to the revolutionary cause of the Lao people, and also have great international significance. We think that the tendencies toward the renovation in many fields presented in the Political Report as well as the renovation of the way of thinking, first of all, economic thinking, the consolidation of the party and cadre organizational work in the method of leadership and work style, have opened up great prospects for an effective use of the country's potentials and for promoting more vigorously the Vietnamese people's creativity.

Recalling the glorious success of the Fourth LPRP Congress last month, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said:

Our Lao party and people always bear in mind that each victory of the Lao revolution is inseparable from the great international assistance and support. On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere and deep gratitude to the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and friendly countries in the world for their sacred assistance and support.

The LPRP will continue to pursue its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and socialism, of strengthening the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries while strengthening our friendly relations

and cooperation with India and other countries in the Nonaligned Movement in order to positively contribute to the common struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade Kaysone stressed: We would like to express complete support for the domestic and foreign policies set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. We fully support the various important peace initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union, aimed at ending the arms race and eliminating the holocaust of a nuclear war for peace and national security. Especially, we hail General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech on Asia and the Pacific. In addition, the comrade hailed the New Delhi communique issued between the Soviet Union and India, voiced support for the PRK's correct stand on the defense of the gains of its revolution and of national independence and sovereignty and on leading the country to advance toward socialism. He supported the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples currently struggling against the Reagan administration's threats and intervention and actively supported the just struggles waged by the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and apartheid.

Regarding Lao-Thai and Lao-Chinese relations, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane explained: The LPDR will continue to hold negotiations with the Kingdom of Thailand to resolve various problems in Lao-Thai relations, contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The LPDR is prepared [Ka Kiam] to meet and hold dialogue with the PRC aimed at normalizing bilateral relations on the basis of respecting each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression, stability, and peaceful coexistence. All these conform with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the interest of peace in the region and the world.

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CSO: 4206/38

BRIEFS

KAYSONE'S ACTIVITIES IN HANOI—According to a report from our national radio correspondent in Hanoi capital, at 0800 today the LPRP delegation to the Sixth CPV Congress headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, laid a wreath at the tomb of President Ho Chi Minh at Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau. Khamfeun Tounalom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the SRV, accompanied the delegation. Inscribed on the wreath laid by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan were the words: Great President Ho Chi Minh exists in our revolutionary cause forever. Another report says that at 1930 yesterday Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the delegation viewed the performances staged at the Vietnamese-Soviet cultural hall in Hanoi by art troupes, both professional and amateur, from the capital, military units, and various regions or provinces of Vietnam to salute and hail the Sixth CPV Congress. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 4206/38

GENERAL DISCUSSES BUILDING PARTY BASES AT NATIONAL DEFENSE ENTERPRISES

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 86 pp 14-20

[Article by Maj Gen Bui Duc Tam: "Build Pure and Strong Party Bases at the National Defense Enterprises"]

[Text] Our national defense enterprises, which were formed during the resistance against the French colonialists, gradually expanded and made notable contributions to providing weapons, equipment, and technology to enable the people's armed forces to be victorious in the two wars of resistance against France and the United States. In order to satisfy the requirements of defending the fatherland in the present stage of the revolution, the national defense enterprises must be solidified, and they must continue to expand in terms of size, organizational structure, technical equipment, and number and quality of workers and technical and managerial cadres. As compared with the requirements of the immediate and pressing tasks of the armed forces, in order to satisfy the long-term requirement of building a national defense industry, building and expanding our system of national defense enterprises is a very heavy task.

The national defense enterprises are basic units of the military. They are responsible for providing weapons, equipment, and technology to the army so that the army is prepared to fight and win. They are also production installations for building and expanding our country's national defense industry. At the same time, they are economic units of the state. The national defense enterprises must consider the production and repair tasks to support national defense as their main tasks. At the same time, they must participate in producing economic goods to support the people and exports. In this sphere, they must quickly take action based on socialist commercial guidelines and maintain productivity, quality, and economic results. Although economic accounting in national defense production entails many difficulties, an effort must be made to implement this.

Not only must the national defense enterprises concentrate their efforts on completing their political tasks, but they must also give attention to the living conditions of the cadres and workers based on the policies and procedures issued by the state for many different types of objectives and for the families of the cadres and workers connected with the enterprise.

From the tasks and special characteristics mentioned above, the task of the party bases at the national defense enterprises is to lead the enterprises in completing the main political tasks of the enterprises. Those tasks are to engage in production and repair work with high productivity and quality based on the production plans and orders of higher levels, satisfy the building, training, and combat needs of the armed forces promptly, and contribute actively to building the economy and building the material and technical base of socialism. The party bases at the national defense enterprises must give attention to managing the materials, raw materials, equipment, and technology closely, implementing financial measures based on the policies of the party and state, and maintaining enterprise secrecy and safety at all times. To do this, building pure and strong national defense enterprise party organizations must be given as much attention as the political tasks so that they can serve as the activists in building enterprises that are strong in all respects. This is both an urgent requirement and the long-term basis of party base construction.

Adhering to the tasks and using things in accord with the special characteristics mentioned above, for more than 3 years now, the party organizations at the enterprises have concentrated on explaining and implementing the viewpoints and ideas of the party in production and repair, manifesting the initiative and creativity of the cadres and workers, completing the tasks in very difficult and complex conditions, and utilizing the production capabilities fully in order to produce economic and export goods and contribute to building the economy. Although a number of enterprises have had to revise the plans and types of goods, in general, the tasks, norms, and plans have been exceeded by 2.1 to 5.7 percent. The percentages for national defense and economic goods have averaged 65 and 35 percent respectively. The yearly rate of growth has been 10-14 percent. This has satisfied the requirements of the combat readiness and combat tasks.

There has been constant change and progress in building pure and strong enterprise party organizations. Party member education and control has been carried on firmly and routinized. The party committee echelons have regularly been consolidated in terms of size. Leadership quality has been improved, and efforts have been concentrated on the main political task, which is the production and repair of weapons and equipment. At the same time, attention has been given to the other tasks at the enterprises. The leadership principles and party activities have been adhered to better than before. The number of pure and strong party organizations and party chapters has increased continually, and the percentage of party members with adequate qualifications has risen.

However, as compared with the requirements and tasks, the leadership of the party bases at the national defense enterprises still has various weaknesses. The application of the party's viewpoints and ideas to the political tasks of the units has not been explained thoroughly. The combat strength and leadership standards of the party bases at the enterprises are low. In educating and managing party members, although much has been done and a number of results have been achieved, in general, education is superficial and management is not firm.

These weaknesses have limited the results in fulfilling the political tasks of the enterprises. The party organizations must resolutely overcome these weaknesses in order to make rapid progress and manifest the leadership role and effects of the party bases at the national defense enterprises.

Practices in building pure and strong party bases at the national defense enterprises during the past several years have shown that carrying out the political tasks of the enterprises must be tied closely to building pure and strong party organizations and that the construction of party organizations must be carried out well in order to complete the political tasks of the enterprises satisfactorily.

The party bases form the core in leading the units in carrying out the tasks. They are the hard-core forces in building basic units that are strong in all respects. If the party organizations are strong, the enterprises will be strong. But building party organizations cannot be carried on in isolation. Party organizations (party chapters) must be built and party members trained through carrying out the political tasks.

Experience has shown that the party organizations recognized as being pure and strong are those that have tied completing the political tasks of the enterprise to leading and building party organizations. For example, at the repair enterprises, as a result of adhering to the political task of the enterprises, which is the mobile repair of weapons and equipment, the party organizations have provided firm ideological and organizational leadership, selected cadres, party members, and workers, reorganized things, and decided on ideas for the party organization, enterprise, and, in particular, the mobile repair sections. The leadership and organizational capabilities of the party organizations and party chapters have been forged through the repair tasks, and the model vanguard nature of the party members has been improved. Through the challenges in the repair tasks, people have been educated, trained, and selected to expand the party.

Reality has shown that if building the party is not tied closely to carrying out the political tasks of the enterprises, the enterprise party organizations will not have correct leadership guidelines and themes, the enterprises will not carry out their political tasks satisfactorily, and the party organizations will not hit the target for purity and strength.

To maintain the close relationship between building the party and carrying out the political tasks of the enterprises, the party committees must have a comprehensive resolution: to lead the implementation of the political tasks and the task of building the party and to use completing the political tasks to guide party building. The party committee secretary and the enterprise director must have action programs and plans on production, repair work, living conditions, and party building and put each party member into his proper leadership position. Each party member must have norms and strive to fulfill or exceed the production and work norms. They must lead the masses in their units in order to complete the assigned tasks satisfactorily.

The party bases at the enterprises must lead and manage setting economic and technical norms. They must manage the systems and the use of the materials and

equipment and lead the enterprises in economizing as much as possible on labor strength, raw materials, and energy.

Based on thoroughly understanding the lines, positions, and policies of the party, the laws of the state, and the regulations of the army, the party bases must enable the cadres and workers to understand the special characteristics and importance of the tasks assigned them and the requirements so that they carry out the tasks.

Each person must have an adequate and correct understanding of the basic viewpoints of the party regarding national defense enterprises. These viewpoints include the following: all to support victorious combat; coordinate the economy with national defense; be self-reliant; be diligent, frugal, honest, and fair; and productivity, quality, and results. Special attention must be given to the viewpoint of diligence, frugality, honesty, and fairness and the viewpoint of economic productivity, quality and results and combat efficiency. These viewpoints must be manifested fully in carrying out the political tasks of the enterprises. This applies to each workshop, element, and person.

Today, in helping people to understand thoroughly the basic economic positions and policies of the party and state, together with the enterprise directors, the enterprise party committees must quickly organize things to implement the resolutions on improving national defense enterprise management in all the enterprises, adhere to the ideas and guidelines on increasing the financial independence of the enterprises, and maintain the leadership of the party committees, the management rights of the director and higher-echelon management organizations, and the participation of the cadres and workers in implementing the major policies in the economic and technical activities of the enterprise. The party organizations at the enterprises must concentrate on leading planning, which is the central task, enable the cadres, workers, and workers to understand the significance of planning, and encourage each person to manifest his or her collective ownership rights, participate in making plans, and actively seek ways to fulfill or exceed the plans in all respects and fulfill the political tasks of the enterprise in an outstanding manner.

The party bases must emphasize and lead the work of providing training and raising the standards of the cadres and workers. They must enable each person to hold fast to the tasks and responsibilities, have scientific and technical knowledge, understand military science, and have occupational standards based on the tasks and responsibilities of each person, especially the cadres in charge of management and technology and the leading cadres, and arouse in each person a desire to study, think and show initiative.

Second, attention must be given to improving the leadership capabilities and combat strength of the party organizations, with priority given to improving the leadership capabilities of the party committees, cadres in charge of party work, and commanders. This is a problem of great significance in order to improve the leadership quality of the enterprise party organizations.

Above all, emphasis must be placed on improving the capabilities of the party committee echelons, cadres in charge of party affairs, and various echelon

commanders, because these are the hard-core ranks of the enterprises. These are the people who accept the tasks and who are responsible for organizing things to carry out these tasks.

The party committees must regularly be strengthened in terms of both numbers and quality. They must give attention to training the party members to improve their quality and increase their capabilities. A full-time party secretary must be selected and trained to direct the leadership work of the party committee. The party secretary must have adequate qualities, capabilities, and experience and have the trust of the masses.

The highest requirement in the leadership work of the party committees is providing leadership to complete the enterprise's tasks in accord with the lines and policies of the party and state. Accordingly, the party members must be trained so that they understand the viewpoints and ideas of the party and adhere to the procedures and policies of the state and the regulations of the military. At the same time, attention must be given to increasing their scientific knowledge and increasing their enterprise management capabilities.

Party procedures and activities must be carried out strictly in accord with the stipulations, the principle of collective leadership must be implemented correctly, and the responsibility of the directors must be manifested. The party committees must serve as the center of solidarity in the enterprises, above all solidarity between the party committee secretary and the enterprise director. If there is a loss of solidarity within the party committee or between the secretary and the director, steps must be taken promptly to solve the problem. The reasons must be found, and the problem must be solved at the source.

Improving the quality of party chapter and party cell activities is an important task in order to improve the quality of the leadership and the activities of the party bases and party members. Party activities must manifest three characteristics and three themes: leadership activities, training activities, and self-criticism and criticism activities. These and other themes cannot be ignored just because of the orientation of the plans and norms. The party committees and chapter committees must guide the specific activity themes of each party chapter and cell, give attention to training the party chapter secretaries and cell leaders, and ensure that the activity themes of the party chapters and cells are always tied closely to the specific tasks of each workshop and element.

Workshop party chapters must manifest enthusiasm and drive, lead and control the work in the workshop, and ensure that the resolutions of the enterprise party committee and the production and repair plans of the director are carried out satisfactorily and promptly. The office and department party chapters must lead the implementation of the work procedures, constantly improve work behavior, oppose bureaucracy and deviation from production, and lead the building of strong offices and departments in order to provide capable help to the directors and provide timely support for the production plans of the workshop. The party chapters that support the mess halls and day nurseries must provide leadership and control concerning the viewpoint of diligence, frugality, honesty, and fairness, support the lives of the cadres

and workers, provide correct policies and adequate standards for the objectives, and not skimp on materials, engage in corruption, or waste things.

Along with improving the leadership capabilities of the party committees and party chapters, constant attention must be given to improving the leadership capabilities, mass mobilization capabilities, and occupational standards of the party members so that each party member can manifest a model vanguard role and lead and guide the masses in completing the tasks well. Party members who do not have adequate qualifications or who are negligent in production must be expelled from the party in order to increase the prestige and combat strength of the party organizations.

Third, the collective ownership rights of the cadres, workers, and civil servants must be manifested in organizing and improving life.

The strength of the enterprise party organizations is closely related to the strength of the enterprises and mass movements. The strength of the party bases is the integrated strength of the leadership and collective ownership strength of the cadres, workers, and civil servants in the enterprise. Thus, the enterprise party committees must focus on improving the operating capabilities of the trade unions and youth union and exploit the collective ownership role of the masses even more in managing the enterprises and building up the party organizations and enterprises.

The enterprise party committees must give attention to guiding and building the trade unions and youth union, assigning party members who have adequate qualities and capabilities, a good reputation, and experience in mobilizing the masses to the executive committees and mass organizations, mobilizing youthful party members to carry on activities in the union chapters, and regularly guiding the activities of the trade unions and youth union. In each period, the party committees must pay attention to the activities of the trade unions and youth union, contribute ideas and provide guidance concerning the operational themes and directions of each organization, resolve the difficulties encountered during the expansion of the mass movements, and avoid giving nonspecific contracts to the political organizations or full-time cadres.

The members of the trade unions and youth union must be given training so that they understand the party's resolutions and directives on building party bases, improving the quality of party members, and opposing negative phenomena. The role of the masses must be manifested to have them participate in party building, and guidelines must be set to have the masses train and strive to become party members. Through carrying out the tasks, the youth union members must be actively trained concerning politics, targets, revolutionary thinking, and motives for joining the party. Through challenges in productive labor and struggle, outstanding people must be forged and selected in order to expand the party. Emphasis must be placed on assigning suitable tasks to the cadres and technical workers so that they can manifest their talents and make greater and greater contributions to the enterprise.

The quality of the cadre and worker meetings must be improved. The meetings must focus on the key problems that have arisen in carrying out the tasks so

that the cadres and workers can make suggestions and propose specific and practical measures. The party committees and enterprise directors must listen to, study, select, and integrate the measures for inclusion in the enterprise's action program.

Every 6 months, the party chapters must organize things to have the masses contribute ideas and criticize the cadres and party members. This will strengthen the relationship between the party bases and the masses.

National defense enterprises are often located in places where communications are difficult and prices are high and where there are many difficulties in supplying grain, foodstuffs, and daily necessities. At the same time, the labor intensity of the workers is high, and the rate of labor is pressing. Because of this, organizing living conditions and improving the material and spiritual standard of living of the enterprise cadres and workers and their families is an important theme in the leadership of the party committees. The masses must be launched to make full use of the arable land, equipment, machinery, and labor in order to step up production and relate the economy to the localities. Each person must be encouraged to increase labor productivity in order to improve the standard of living. Standards must not be lowered, and corruption and theft must be opposed. Also, illegally exchanging materials and raw materials belonging to the state and army in order to "improve living conditions" must be opposed. Attention must be given to the spiritual and cultural lives of the workers, and an optimistic and wholesome atmosphere must be created in production and life.

Fourth, control work must be strengthened. Party inspections must be coordinated closely with the inspections made by the commanders and workers.

Every year, each national defense enterprise is given regular and unforeseen plans aimed at satisfying the production and repair needs of national defense and carrying on production based on the requirement of participating in building the national economy. The enterprises must manage everything from labor and materials to finances and techniques. In carrying out each task and managing each sector, the enterprises must forge a relationship with many echelons, sectors, and units and tie the economy to the localities and units concerned. The enterprises must implement the procedures, policies, and regulations correctly for each task and each type of labor. They must deal with many relationships, such as delivering products to higher echelons and signing economic contracts with various organizations, army units, and localities. These problems are very complex, and it is easy for negative and illegal phenomena to occur. Thus, the party bases must strengthen control over the activities of the management organizations and chiefs in order to ensure that the lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state, and the resolutions of the party committee are carried out seriously and effectively. Reality has shown that the control work of the party bases is extremely important and necessary. This has already made a great contribution to ensuring that the tasks of the enterprises are carried out correctly based on the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state. Many party committees have carried on control work well. They have supervised the implementation of the party organization resolutions and the directives and orders of the directors on production plans. Based on the principle,

policies, standards, and norms, inspections must be conducted to show the directors the inefficient aspects in labor, material, technical, and financial management.

The inspections made by the party committees must be carried out in an objective, serious, and fair manner in order to promptly discover new factors and new capabilities with the aim of stimulating enterprise operations and in order to discover deviations and shortcomings in the implementation of the lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state, and the regulations of the army so that the shortcomings can be corrected promptly. Such shortcomings include slighting quality, running after profits, being wasteful, engaging in unfair distribution, and filing incorrect reports. The erroneous tendency to regard an inspection as an attack that destroys solidarity between the party committee echelon and the director and management organization and between the party committee secretary and the enterprise director must be overcome.

Inspections must be carried out by relying on the enthusiasm and concept of participating in enterprise management of the cadres, party members, and workers. The inspections of the party committees must be coordinated closely with those of the commanders and workers. After determining the key tasks, the enterprise party committee must put forth a fixed inspection schedule. The inspections must be all-round, but emphasis must be placed on the key tasks in implementing the resolutions of the party committee and carrying out the tasks of the enterprise, such as the rate of progress in fulfilling the plans, implementing the contracts with outside economic organizations in order to obtain additional materials and fuel for the enterprise, and implementing measures to ensure that the socialist economic management principles and measures are implemented.

The enthusiasm of the party control committee must be increased and manifested so that the committee acts in accord with the duties and powers stipulated. It must avoid relying on the party committee echelons and giving "blank-check" contracts to the inspection cadres.

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FIVE-YEAR SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS SET FORTH FOR BINH TRI THIEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Draft political report to the Third Congress of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Party Organization: "Socioeconomic Situation and Tasks of Binh Tri Thien Party Organization"]

[Text] The draft political report to the Third Congress of the Binh Tri Thien provincial Party Organization reviews the tasks of the party organization in the past years and sets forth the following guidelines and tasks for the near future:

The province has stood firm in the face of severe ordeals caused by natural calamities and war aftermath; at the same time, it has overcome immediate difficulties and created conditions to move forward and achieve success of manifold significance.

Beginning with terrible ravages by war and heavy damage by frequent natural calamities, the province has built some material and technical bases during the initial period. From 1981 to 1985, the people built over 300 projects by performing over 10 billion working days and investing capital amounting to hundreds of millions of dong.

The one grain crop system has been gradually replaced by overall agricultural development. The crop cultivation pattern has begun to change. From 3.7 percent in 1981, the ratio of industrial crops versus the total cultivated area rose to 8.6 percent in 1985. The tempo of industrial, small industry, and handicraft development rose from 7.2 percent during the 1976-80 period to 8.3 percent during the 1981-85 period.

Starting from a self-sufficient economy while having to rely on outside support, the first step has been made to produce goods along socialist lines.

The state subsidy system and the tendency to rely on others have begun to give way to the awareness of the need to implement economic accounting, to develop the potentials of primary organizations, and to apply the "joint action by the state and the people at the provincial, district, grassroots, sectorial, and local levels" motto.

The socialist production relationships have been uniformly established throughout the province and gradually strengthened.

National defense and security have been ensured. Realities have enabled us to realize ever more clearly the great potential and capacity of our locality to develop its own economy and to prosper by associating with other provinces. Our people have remained staunch and unwavering during all ordeals. Maturity has been seen in the leadership and management abilities of party organizations, especially those at the district level.

However, the economy has developed at a slow tempo. In agriculture, the intensive cultivation movement has proceeded unevenly, intensive cultivation measures have not been carried out uniformly, and scientific and technological advances have been improperly applied. As a result, the productivity of rice and subsidiary food crops has been low. The area grown with grain crops has decreased, many localities have not yet given up the one-crop system, and the potential of hills, swamps, and lagoons has been slowly exploited. In the field of animal husbandry, the breeding, feeding, and antiepidemic program has been unsatisfactorily implemented. There has been a failure to manage forests well, to assess their natural resources accurately, and to cultivate watershed forests. In hilly regions, many stretches of land and hillsides still remain unused and bare. The transfer of land and forests [to collectives and households] has been done just for the sake of formality in many localities. The breeding and cultivation of marine products have been slowly developed. The reorganization of industrial, small industry, and handicraft production has proven too slow and has not been closely linked to the need to promote overall development of agriculture. Numerous shortcomings in circulation and distribution have strongly affected prices, market, and living conditions while merchandise and currency have not been tightly controlled. The socialist production relationships have not yet become stable and the socialist economic components have not been able to play the leading role in economic activities. Many people of working age are still jobless. Both the economic and cultural aspects of the mountain and coastal areas have been slowly developed. The targets set by the Third Congress of the provincial Party Organization have not been fulfilled.

The tasks and targets of the province during the 1986-90 period are as follows:

Based on a scientific project, it is necessary to reorganize production, to build the economic structure, strenuously to build districts, municipalities, cities, villages, and subwards and strengthen them from all points of view, and to develop agriculture comprehensively, vigorously, and steadily. Industry, small industry, and handicrafts must be developed while industry must first be linked to agriculture from the grassroots level. Import and export must be stepped up and connected with industrial and agricultural production. Scientific and technological advances must be applied to promote production development. The socialist production relationships must be strengthened and continuously improved. It is necessary to operate the new management apparatus with acumen and creativeness, firmly to improve the circulation and distribution of goods, and closely to coordinate them with production. Market planning must be wisely done, the socialist market must be established and stabilized in order to

step up production, and economic cooperation must be intensified. The population growth rate must be limited. Labor and population must be reassigned and redistributed very rationally among various regions and economic sectors, and most of the work force must be employed. Cultural and social activities must be intensified. National defense and security must be strengthened and closely coordinated with economic and cultural activities.

The specific socioeconomic tasks of the party organization in the forthcoming years will be as follows:

1. Agriculture will be comprehensively developed to obtain enough edible grain, to set up a food reserve, to increase the source of raw materials used to produce consumer and export goods, and adequately to protect the environment. The average [yearly] per capita output of 300 kg of grain will be achieved by 1990.

Rice and subsidiary food crops will be considered equally important, scientific and technological advances will be widely applied to intensive cultivation, and the arable area will be soundly used so that no piece of land will be left fallow. The allocation of rice varieties will be planned in accordance with the characteristics of each subregion. Water conservancy will be stepped up in conjunction with the building of fields. The area subject to active irrigation and drainage will be rapidly increased. Technical measures will be carried out uniformly on schedule. Management will be tightly organized to ensure stable harvest and high productivity for the winter-spring and 8th-month crops. Cultivation of the 10th-month crop will be quickly shifted to the growing of the 8th-month crop.

Efforts will be exerted to achieve a total rice-growing area of over 155,000 hectare per annum with an average output of over 25 tons per hectare per crop. This area will include 50,000 hectares of winter-spring rice and 30,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an output of 40-50 tons per hectare per crop.

As in the case of rice crops, the same guidance will be exercised over the production of subsidiary food crops. Efforts will be made to obtain an output of over 16 tons of subsidiary food converted to paddy equivalent. At the same time, production, harvesting, processing, exchange, and apportionment will be carried out correctly.

The movement to grow food crops will be stepped up to increase rapidly the amount of export commodities, such as red pepper, garlic, and ginger.

It will be necessary to develop strongly the cultivation of industrial crops, to carry out short-term plans to prepare for long-term ones, to combine agriculture with forestry, and to urge collectives, state-operated installations, and individual households to act jointly. Efforts will be made to ensure that by 1990 20 percent of the total cultivated area will be covered with industrial crops. Zones used for specialized cultivation will soon be delimited and shaped, and efforts will be concentrated on intensive cultivation at the outset.

The raising of cattle and poultry will be strongly developed and their total herd, weight, and marketable products will be rapidly increased to meet consumption and export needs. All the three sectors--household, collective, and state-operated--will be considered important. Efforts will be concentrated to solve three basic problems--breeds, feed, and epizootic control. Districts will have food processing installations and will properly organize technical services and guide the widespread application of technological advances.

Continuous efforts will be exerted to plan the forest economy, to assess its potential accurately, to consider afforestation a principal task and intensify it, and simultaneously to protect, tend, and rationally exploit the existing forests, especially the important ones. The entire people will grow forests, combine agriculture with forestry in all regions, and coordinate concentrated with scattered planting. Special attention will be paid to the transfer of land to the people to build gardens on hillsides. Bare hillsides will be quickly covered with vegetation, forests will be transformed into a belt to resist stormy winds and to promote national defense, and natural and watershed forests together with their environment will be protected.

The economy of coastal areas will be comprehensively developed by combining fishing with forestry, agriculture, and industry. The cultivation of seaweed and the breeding of shrimp and fish will be considered important while the catching and processing of marine products will be intensified with the principal objective of producing export goods. The reorganization of production will be linked to the building and strengthening of new production relationships in accordance with the standard of fishermen in each region. The business of each sector and trade will be guided and fishing will be coordinated with forestry, agriculture, and industry. Gradual steps will be taken to strengthen material and technical bases, to reinforce coastal fishing, to develop opensea fishing, to expand fishing areas, to provide good rear service, and to bring about vigorous changes in all three sectors--state-operated, collective, and household. Efforts will be made to catch over 25,000 tons of marine products each year and to export 1,000 tons [each year] by 1990. Seaweed will be grown intensively on 1,000 hectares and its output will be carefully harvested.

2. Efforts will be made to develop industry, small industry, and handicrafts.

Production will be urgently planned and reorganized and industry will be combined with agriculture at the outset and from the grassroots level on up in order to shape a rational economic structure. At the same time, it will be necessary to develop industry, small industry, and handicrafts--especially traditional trades in municipalities and cities--while paying due attention to developing handicrafts in rural areas as well as various trades in agricultural cooperatives, and also to properly organizing the teaching of special skills by fine art workers. The management of enterprises will be updated, economic accounting will be strictly implemented, and all enterprises will be urged to derive a profit from their business activities.

The economy of each sector will be developed in conjunction with that of each district, municipality, and city. Three concentrated industrial zones will be

built in Hue, Dong Hoi, and Dong Ha. Economic and technical clusters will be built in each district area.

Efforts will be made to increase the value of yearly industrial output by 12 percent.

Attention will be paid to developing the industry which processes raw materials made up of agricultural, forest, and marine products. The production of consumer goods will be intensified.

The textile industry in all state-operated, collective, and household sectors will be rapidly developed. Uniform investments will be made in the Phu Xuan textile enterprise. The Hue textile factory will be used to full capacity to expand various trades and create more jobs for the people. The contract ordering of goods will be expanded in municipalities, cities, towns, nonagricultural regions and those where people have traditionally manufactured these kinds of goods. The production of wooden ware for civilian use and export will be developed. Tobacco production will be developed and high quality will be ensured from the raw materials produced to the cigarettes purchased as finished product. The production of rubber articles and soft drinks will be developed. Installations which process marine products and make salt will be strengthened and expanded to meet consumption needs and to increase the amount of marine products for export. Installations which process sugar, tea, peanuts, essential oils, soap, and paper will be rationally organized. Efforts will be exerted to produce enough pottery, chinaware, glassware, rattan and bamboo articles, rush mats, household utensils, and school supplies. The pharmaceutical industry will be developed and attention will be paid to producing enough therapeutic medicines for common diseases and also enough tonics by using local sources of medicinal products. Installations which manufacture bags and gunny sacks and which render various services will be expanded.

The mass production of good quality cement, lime, bricks, and tiles will be developed to meet the provincial people's needs and to trade with other regions. Technical and industrial equipment will be invested in the manufacture of new kinds of products, such as ornamental stone, white cement, and high quality kaolin. The problem of using peat as fuel will be resolved at all costs.

The mechanical engineering network will be reorganized, job assignment will be rationalized, and associations will be broadened to use the aggregate strength of mechanical engineering installations belonging to provinces and districts, to centrally operated enterprises, and to the national defense sector with the aim of enhancing productivity, manufacturing equipment to serve agriculture and the processing industry, and meeting the need for handtools. The repair of machines and equipment will be well organized.

The sources and network of electric supply will be strengthened while the distribution of electric power will be closely managed. Hydroelectric works of medium and small size will be firmly developed.

River and coastal transportation together with rudimentary transport means will be strongly developed while automobile transportation will be considered important and railroad transportation will be fully used. The existing roads will be improved and protected while delineating farmland to expand the rural road network. The road leading to Hue will be widened and construction of the Hue-A Luoi road will be completed. Investments will be made to build the Thuan An harbor and to strengthen the Nhat Le port.

3. In the domain of import-export, all localities (including districts, municipalities, cities, villages, and subwards) and production, cultural, and tourist installations will plan to produce export goods. All-out efforts will be made to build zones of concentrated production of export goods. Specific policies will be promulgated to stimulate the production of export goods and to use a large portion of foreign currency capital to import equipment and materials to step up industrial production, to carry out intensive agricultural cultivation, and to build economic projects. The importation of consumer goods will be limited.

4. In the area of circulation and distribution, all commercial sectors will update their purchasing and selling methods. A policy will be implemented to encourage the production of local goods, to fix rational prices promptly to grasp the overwhelming majority of goods, and closely to combine the state commercial sector with marketing cooperatives.

Severe punishments will be meted out to counterfeiters, speculators, smugglers, disrupters of market prices, and deviant persons within the socialist commercial sector.

Material sources inside and outside the province will be fully exploited. Materials will be managed more tightly and supplied according to contracts. Material supply corporations located in the provincial and district areas will be rationally organized to enable provinces and districts to play an active role in material management.

It will be necessary for the financial and banking sectors to improve management, correctly to fulfill their duty to control and manage currency, and to create opportunities for economic units to enjoy autonomy in production and business.

5. Science and technology will be developed. A mass movement for scientific and technological progress will be started to stimulate technical initiatives and improvements and to turn science and technology really into a directly productive force and a motive power for socioeconomic development.

Scientific and technical activities will be geared to production at the grass-roots level and scientific and technical cadres will be assigned to production installations to join laborers in applying technical advances, increasing labor productivity, and boosting production. Economic contracts will be used to induce both sides [scientific-technical sector and production installations] to combine responsibilities with interests.

6. Economic management will be improved and the socialist production relationships will be perfected. It will be necessary to implement strictly resolution No 8 [of the Central Committee Plenum] and the (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau on the need to guarantee the right of production installations to take the initiative, to abolish the bureaucratic centralist and state subsidy mechanism, to apply the economic accounting and socialist commercial method, to ensure the right of production installations to take the initiative [as published], to consider planning to be the central task, to bring dynamism and creativeness into play, to eliminate working manners imbued with separatism, parochialism, narrow-mindedness, conservatism, and sluggishness, and to ensure tight management from high to low echelons.

7. The work force will be redistributed and reassigned. Efforts will focus on assigning, distributing, and employing the work force in both district and provincial areas. Meanwhile, coordinated efforts will be made to organize population relocation to build economic zones outside the province, and the relocation norm to be attained within the next 5 years will be 140,000 people.

The "joint action by the state and people" motto will be realized, the capital provided by the local budget and contributed by the people will be combined with the new economic fund, the labor force will be redistributed, production will be reorganized, farming and life will be settled in hilly, mountainous, swampy, and lagoonal areas, and population will be moved to exploit hilly regions.

Along with the redistribution of labor and population, determination will be displayed in streamlining the administrative and nonproductive apparatuses.

8. Family planning will be implemented because lowering the population growth rate will be urgently required to stabilize the economic situation. In this respect, party committees at various echelons--especially in villages and subwards--will need to exercise close guidance over mass organizations and to do their utmost to carry out propaganda and education among all localities, production and commercial installations, and public agencies, and to specify that the target of family planning will be to strive to maintain the present population at the 1.8 million mark and to keep the population growth rate at 1.7 percent throughout the province.

9. Educational, cultural, public health, and social activities will be intensified to build the new man, to inspire patriotism and the love of socialism in keeping with the "each for all, all for each" motto, and to develop a civilized, refined, wholesome, and thrifty lifestyle imbued with respect for work and characterized by amenability to reason. Care will be taken to establish a corps of workers having the necessary political, cultural, scientific, technical, professional, and specialized knowledge in order to meet the requirements of socioeconomic development and of national defense and security.

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HAIPHONG HOLDS NINTH MUNICIPAL PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong Party Organization Holds Congress"]

[Text] Four hundred sixty-six official delegates representing the collective intellect of more than 68,000 party members and selected from more than 1,000 party chapters and basic party organizations attended Haiphong's Ninth Municipal Party Organization Congress from 17 to 21 October 1986.

Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the congress, took part in its presidium, and spoke to it.

In 5 working days, the congress seriously contributed its opinion to the draft documents of the Central Committee, reviewed the implementation of the Eighth Municipal Party Organization Congress resolution, made decisions about the municipality's socioeconomic guidelines and tasks in 1986-1990, and elected a new executive committee for the municipality and its delegates to the Sixth Party Congress.

In the past 5 years, fully understanding and applying the party line and policies to its locality's actual situation, the Haiphong party organization was leading nearly 1.3 million people, military and civilian, along with the entire nation toward overcoming many difficulties and striving to carry out the socioeconomic norms set in the resolution of the Eighth Municipal Party Organization Congress, particularly in the fields of grain and consumer goods production and import-export.

In agricultural production, by applying the new contracting system and effectively carrying out technical progresses, the municipality achieved remarkable development, with the rice crop yield reaching 7 tons/hectare. In fishery, there was progress in sea fishing, such as the use of three-layer dragnets to catch sea shrimp. In industry, small industry, and handicrafts, the average annual rate of development increased by 8 percent and the volume of consumer and export goods was raised. The municipality paid more attention to renewing socioeconomic management, with some good examples of advanced production and business practices being set. In communications-transportation and management of port facilities, there was progress in loading-unloading and

transportation. Although there were difficulties in connection with sources of capital, the municipality succeeded in mobilizing a combined strength for a number of projects that served agricultural and industrial production, communications and transportation, and the standard of living, and providing the people with more jobs. Import-export showed considerable development. Scientific and technical work, as well as activities in such fields as culture, public health, education, and physical education and sports, all made good progress. Security, national defense, and social order were maintained; more attention was paid to party building and the construction of the local administration and mass organizations. Generally speaking, the principal socioeconomic objectives proposed by the previous congress were carried out or nearly completely achieved in accordance with the set norms.

Guided by the recent conclusions of the Political Bureau about the economic views, confirming the above-mentioned achievements, and after listening to the political report of the secretary of the Municipal CPV Committee and 32 speeches, the congress reviewed and analyzed in a stern manner some of the weaknesses, poor performances, and negative aspects in economic and social management.

In agriculture, production was not stable and 30 percent of the cultivated area remained poor in terms of crop yield. In the last few years, although agriculture was considered the leading front, investment in agriculture accounted for an average of only 20 percent of the total capital investment, with industry serving agriculture in a rather inadequate manner; only 50 percent of the needs for chemical fertilizers and insecticide was satisfied. Stable manure was short by about 30 percent; soil preparation done by machinery covered only 25 percent of the cultivated area; processing of agricultural products remained a weak industry while the cultivated area was reduced by thousands of hectares per year. In implementing the contracting system, some production installations still signed nonspecific contracts and thus slowed down the development of the collective economy. In fishery changes were slow to take place in terms of both catching and raising sea and marine products. In industrial and handicraft production, machinery was used up to only 50 percent of its capacity. In communications-transportation and port management, productivity remained low. Much confusion still existed in circulation and distribution; prices continued to fluctuate, with the living conditions of working people, mostly cadres, workers, and members of the armed forces, encountering many difficulties; speculation and smuggling were far from resolved. Import-export and ship management was neglected. Services for production and daily life were still extremely weak. In the social field, as many as 20,000 people were still jobless. In socioeconomic management, as well as in party building, the tendencies to neglect, to be rightist, and not to closely observe the principle of democratic centralism still existed, along with a failure to attach proper importance to political and ideological education, inspection, control, and maintaining the law inside the party and in society.

On the basis of the past years' realities and the coming years' tasks, the Ninth Congress determined as follows the party organization's responsibilities in the time to come: "It must gradually make Haiphong quickly become a municipality having well-developed industry, agriculture, and culture; being a

center for tourism, services, and import-export; and remaining a steel fortress against aggression."

The congress decided about a number of objectives, guidelines, and tasks for the 1986-1990 period: to ensure a stable rice crop yield of 7.5 tons/hectare and hog-raising of from 320,000 to 350,000 heads; to increase by 13 percent the average annual value of gross industrial output; to raise the percentage of exported consumer goods to 65-70 percent; and to double the present income in foreign currency from export. To direct all efforts toward gradually stabilizing the people's material and cultural living conditions by first of all resolving the problems having to do with food, housing, transportation, essential drugs for treatment of diseases, education, and particularly water and power supply in urban areas; to actively strive to get jobs for a majority of working people. To direct construction work toward implementing the old city beautification plan, to gradually build a city that extends into the sea, to develop the Cat Ba National Garden, and to basically achieve the goal of putting a tiled roof on every house in the countryside.

In order to fulfill the above-mentioned tasks and objectives the congress mentioned a number of major measures: to really consider agriculture the leading front and at the same time to attach great importance to stabilizing and developing industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production, and closely combining agriculture with industry. To increase the areas devoted to high-yielding rice varieties and winter crops and to raise the use of land from 1.9 to 2.2 times per year. To pay attention to growing more industrial crops and expanding forestry, particularly the cultivation of rush. About sea products, attach importance to investing in both raising and catching. To raise the percentage of capital invested in industry from 10 percent as in the past to 20-25 percent. To accelerate the activities of the port and in communications and postal service. In capital construction to pay attention to the motto, "The state and the people work together." To do good circulation-distribution work, to continue to renew economic management, to strengthen and consolidate the socialist production relationships.

Addressing the congress in the name of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers, Do Muoi praised the party organization and people of Haiphong for displaying the tradition of being "Loyal and courageous and determined to win" and unity and solidarity, and for having overcome difficulties to fulfill and overfulfill the norms set by the Eighth Municipal Party Organization Congress. The fact that in agricultural production a rice crop yield of 7 tons/hectare was obtained helped to a large extent to satisfy the need for grain; there was progress in deep-sea fishing, industrial production, and capital construction, in addition to a fast increase of import-export, many changes in port management, and faster unloading of cargo ships. There were great efforts to improve economic management.

However, considering its needs and capabilities, if Haiphong knew how to make better calculations and to manage more properly, it could do many things better and limit many weak, poor, and negative aspects. The field of production would be a specific one: Agriculture was not fully developed yet and was far from stable, with industry remaining poor in terms of serving agriculture; animal husbandry has not yet become a major sector while

occupations did not develop quickly enough and fishery remained weak in terms of both its production force and production relationships; the material and technical base of industry was still weak while capital construction at the infrastructural level demanded too much capital and yet did not bring about proportionate economic results; export did not as yet result in production of main-force goods and goods made by the municipality itself accounted for only 30 percent, with the management of import-export, particularly the management of seagoing vessels, remaining poor and loose, hence, speculation and smuggling still taking place. The socialist commerce was still weak and failed to control many essential goods, nor the market in general; prices and market underwent complicated changes, with speculation and smuggling being quite common. Sociocultural changes were slow.

After having analyzed Haiphong's extremely important political, economic, and national defense position in regard to the construction and defense of the fatherland and its great potentials for total economic development, aimed at gradually building the port city and turning it into a rich strong socialist city having a modern port and developed industry, agriculture, and services; a prosperous industrial and export center; and a steel fortress for the defense of the fatherland and the fight against aggression, Do Muoi stated Haiphong's guidelines and goals for the 5-year (1986-1990) period: In the coming years Haiphong must step up agricultural production, the leading task of which is to step up intensive cultivation and to boost productivity, volume of production, and the number of crops--both rice and subsidiary food crops. In addition to rice crops, it must try to build a food belt, to grow more industrial crops, and to get more agricultural products for export; animal husbandry must soon be turned into a major production sector. Sea fishing must be considered a major economic goal, with efforts to be made to restore early the volume of sea products--20,000 tons/year--that was obtained in the previous years by means of both catching and raising, developing deep-sea fishing, and strengthening inshore fishing; the material and technical base for fishery must be consolidated and strengthened, with services both inland and at sea to be strengthened; raising and catching shrimp must be expanded.

- To step up industrial production and consumption on the basis of properly implementing the (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau on ensuring autonomy for production installations, for the purpose of effectively serving the port, transportation, agriculture, and fishing, and making more consumer goods for the people; to produce large quantities of goods for export and to serve tourists better; at the same time, along with the central industrial installations, to serve better the national economy and life. To pay attention to fully using the capacity of machinery within the municipality and to be extremely concerned about developing industry and making consumer goods in large quantities and of good quality through the technical revolution. To consolidate industrial consumer cooperatives and to adopt appropriate policies to encourage development of small industrial and handicraft production, improvement of product quality, and making of new lines of goods; to pay attention to expanding occupations in the countryside and developing the family-based economy in cities.

To strengthen management of the port and communications-transportation in order to effectively exploit the strengths of a municipality having a large

port and being one of the nation's important communications centers and to serve economic development and life on the basis of properly fulfilling the task of receiving and delivering export goods to foreign countries; to strengthen north-south goods transportation and internal goods transportation in the north. To effectively manage and protect the properties of the state and people going through the port and to reduce losses; to fight negative aspects, stealing, and bribery; to continue consolidating and developing the transporting and loading-unloading capacity of central and local organs; to provide good maritime services.

To actively participate in and step up import-export through investment in production within the municipality and joint investment with other provinces for stepping up production of export goods, with attention to be paid to exporting processed products, expanding work on contract to fill orders of export goods, ensuring serious compliance with already-signed contracts, particularly the ones that have been signed with the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and actively taking part in the programs of cooperation with the Far East (the Soviet Union). Import must be aimed at serving and stepping up production of export goods; stepping up production in agriculture, industry, and fishery; and satisfying the essential needs of the people for the goods that we cannot as yet make so as to contribute to stabilizing domestic market and prices.

To prevent and impose harsh punishment on speculation and smuggling in connection with import-export, and to get rid of domestic smuggling. To rationalize the organization of import-export and to strictly manage foreign currencies.

- To consolidate and expand socialist commerce and services aimed at the primary goal of serving production, the port, transportation, export, tourism, and the standard of living. To vigorously develop socialist commerce, in which the state-operated sector plays a leading role, at the same time to consolidate and strengthen the collective sector, and to transform and properly use private commerce on the basis of careful calculations aimed at promoting steady and continuous progress. To develop the commercial network must go hand in hand with controlling goods and the market, gradually stabilizing prices, fighting authoritarianism and deliberate causing of inconveniences, and eliminating negative aspects in commerce. To eliminate speculators and smugglers.

- To be concerned about the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants, and the people in general. First of all, to try to create jobs and to step up production in order to increase income.

The congress elected a new executive committee consisting of 45 regular members and 13 alternate members (including 34 first-time members). The average age of these members is 46.9, nearly 4 years younger than the old committee of the last term, with 8 members being less than 40. The number of women is twice as large as previously, with 20 of them being cadres directly in charge of management at the basic level. Members being workers now account for 43.1 percent, an increase of 10 percent compared to the previous term.

Le Danh Xuong was elected secretary of the Municipal CPV Committee. The congress elected a delegation of the Haiphong party organization to attend the forthcoming Sixth Party Congress.

NGHIA BINH PROVINCE HOLDS FOURTH PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Nghia Binh Party Organization Holds Congress"]

[Text] The Fourth Nghia Binh Provincial Party Organization Congress was held from 10 to 14 October 1986.

Representing 40,000 members in the party organization, 517 delegates attending the congress enthusiastically contributed their ideas to the documents that the Central Committee would present to the Sixth Party Congress. They reviewed the fulfillment of the party organization's tasks in the previous term; decided about the guidelines, tasks, and goals for the 1986-1990 period; elected a party organization executive committee for the new term; and appointed a delegation to attend the Sixth Party Congress.

Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, attended the congress. The congress, in a straightforward manner, looked into the work of the past few years, pointed to the shortcomings and mistakes, and looked for the real reasons in order to overcome them, particularly the subjective ones like the failure to thoroughly understand the general line and economic line of the party and the Central Committee resolutions, the lack of a correct assessment of the true economic situation, and the inability to fully realize the province's strengths, weaknesses, capabilities, and potentials. It pointed out the many shortcomings in production leadership and guidance and in economic management, conservatism, inaction, subjective thinking, impatience, bureaucratic and unrealistic behavior, and absence of firmness in the fight against the negative aspects and signs of individualism in the party organization, such as infighting, position seeking, localism, and so on, which had caused a loss of solidarity and had turned a rather sizable segment of the cadre population into decadent and deviant cadres.

The objective difficulties and subjective shortcomings had caused many losses and had limited the success of the revolution. The congress also affirmed the achievements made in many fields. The province's agriculture was being developed in a total manner. The province was able to satisfy its own need for grain and was increasingly fulfilling its obligation to the state. Its industry, small industry, and handicrafts were trying to overcome difficulties arising from shortages of materials, raw materials, and fuels, and to maintain and develop production, which attained the value of 1.7 billion dong (by the 1982 fixed value). It fulfilled and overfulfilled most of the norms that had

been set by the Third Party Organization Congress. The 1985 gross social product was 84 percent higher compared to 1980. Many construction projects that would serve production and life were and are being completed. Many efforts were made in the defense of the fatherland and in maintaining political security and social order.

With the spirit of revolutionary offensive and responsibility for the party's undertaking and the people's standard of living, the congress unanimously decided to be striving to fulfill and overfulfill by 1990 these major goals:

To maintain the population at the 2.4 million level and the rate of population increase at 1.5 percent. Grain production converted to paddy equivalent to reach 850,000 tons/year, or an increase of 30 percent over the norm set by the previous congress, and the average per capita grain production to be 350-360 kilograms. To raise 700,000 hogs, with average weight to be 60 kilograms at the time of leaving the pen, or an increase of 8 percent, and 400,000 heads of cattle, an increase of 33 percent; to keep the area of industrial crops at 100,000 hectares, or one-third of the cultivated area, an increase of 2.5 times compared to 1985; to grow trees to create 12,000 hectares of concentrated forests, an increase of 140 percent, and 80 million trees in scattered areas, an increase of 33 percent; to obtain 45,000 tons of sea products and to purchase 30,000 tons, an increase of 150 percent compared to the norm set by the previous congress. The value of industrial production to account for 38-40 percent of the combined value of industrial and agricultural outputs, an average annual increase of 12 percent. To mobilize 170,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, an increase of 70 percent compared to the norm set by the previous congress. To build 50,000 square meters of new housing for workers and civil servants; for every 10,000 people to have 29 hospital beds, 5 medical doctors and doctor's assistants, and so on.

To renew the thinking pattern, cadres' work, management mechanism, and leadership behavior would be an urgent need of the party organization as a whole, from basic to provincial level. The congress put emphasis on seriously carrying out the principle of democratic centralism; building a system of control, self-criticisms and criticisms, contacts with the masses, and adoption of good ideas from the people; overcoming the situation of disregard for democracy, authoritarianism, and autocracy; and eliminating all signs of unjustly dealing with and repressing people having offered frank opinions and put up a good fight. Every cadre and party member must observe party discipline and state laws. The shortcomings and mistakes of party members and cadres or of the party organization must be reviewed in time and handled in a serious manner. To do good party control work, to fight against all negative aspects, to maintain solidarity and unity within the party, and to resist localism, infighting, favoritism, or unprincipled struggle.

The congress elected an executive committee for the provincial party organization consisting of 50 regular members and 15 alternate members. Do Quang Thang was elected secretary of the Provincial CPV Committee.

The congress named a delegation to attend the Sixth Party Congress.

5598

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COORDINATION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE TO PROTECT CROPS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Link Technical Service Organizations to Vegetation Protection Teams and Units at the Grassroots Level"]

[Text] Limiting to the minimum the damage done to crops by harmful insects and diseases is now an urgent task in agricultural production. The loss of crop productivity and output caused by insects and diseases has come to a high figure. Of the previous three winter-spring agricultural seasons, the latest suffered the greatest decline in productivity and one of the two principal reasons was the damage done by insects and diseases, which developed continuously on a large scale. In late February and early March, 30,000 hectares of late summer rice were damaged by thrips oryzae. In mid-April, 226,000 hectares of rice were infested with rice blasts and leaf rollers. From late April to early June, brown planthoppers damaged a large rice area--338,000 hectares. There was a time when the rice area infested with insects and diseases extended over 430,000 hectares. During the current 10th-month season, the rice area damaged by insects and diseases has come to 371,000 hectares.

There are many reasons for the strong development of insects and diseases harmful to crops. One reason is weather and climatic conditions and another is the failure to apply properly intensive cultivation measures. Practical experiences gained in production, especially during the last winter-spring season, have demonstrated that to control insects and diseases successfully, efforts must be exerted by all sectors at all levels, first by the entire servicing network on the district scale and by production installations in conjunction with the broad mass forces.

Controlling insects and diseases is not the task of the vegetation protection sector alone. The result of insect and disease control depends on many combined technical measures--from field sanitation, soil transformation, and rice seed sowing and seedling transplanting to irrigation, drainage, weeding, fertilization, and harvesting, and from planning crop cultivation seasons to choosing seeds and allocating crop varieties. In recent years, based on the knowledge that the intensive cultivation of each crop and the intensive breeding of each species of domestic animal required the existence of a system of synergistic technical measures, the sectors in charge of rendering special service to crops

in many districts closely coordinated and combined these measures under varied forms. By doing so, they helped production installations to implement technical measures in a systematic and combined manner, which resulted in high productivity. Moreover, the number of intermediate agencies was reduced, thereby creating favorable conditions for installations to sign service contracts.

Agricultural production requires the building of a technical service network composed of strong specialized sectors, first in district areas, and these sectors must unite closely in order to apply technical advances to production in a comprehensive manner to meet the requirements of the intensive cultivation technique. Under the present conditions, however, a strong service network at the district level can, by itself, hardly meet the requirements of production at the grassroots level. A technical service network at the district level can grow strong only by developing numerous ramifications to reach each and every cooperative and production collective. These ramifications must be scientific and technical units. Only by strengthening and stabilizing scientific and technical units in every cooperative and production collective and only if these units are made up of teams, groups, or laborers who have undergone a careful and specialized training can we meet the production sector's need for service and can we uniformly apply technical advances to large-scale production. To control insects and diseases harmful to crops, much closer relationships must be established between technical service organizations at the district level and technical vegetation protection teams and units in cooperatives. The reason is that protecting the vegetation is a task which must not only be carried out regularly, quickly, and often urgently but which also involves the participation of a large labor force if it is to be effective. Close coordination in carrying out these activities will enable technical service organizations at the district level to use the sources of fertilizers rationally and with great results; meanwhile, cooperatives will have the opportunity to apply popular experiences in using manual means to control insects and diseases, thus making vegetation protection highly effective.

The link between district technical service organizations and technical vegetation protection teams and units in cooperatives and production collectives must be realized by signing contracts in which the responsibilities and economic interests of both sides must be clearly defined. The ultimate objective of agricultural technical service organizations is to promote production development. Consequently, the result of field production is the yardstick to assess the participation of technical service organizations. It is necessary quickly to overcome commercial tendencies in rendering service--such as protecting the vegetation and supplying seeds and materials--and to ensure that contracts are signed in accordance with the promulgated guidelines, thus creating more favorable conditions to carry out the winter-spring production campaign with success.

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đỗ Ân [DOOX AAN]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Son La Province; recently he was elected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31).

Hoàng Thanh Căn [HOANGF THANH CAANJ]

*Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Nghiêm Chuông Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 3 Nov 86 he participated in activities related to Vietnam's Ethnic Minorities Culture Day. (HANOI MOI 4 Nov 86 p 1)

Võ Trần Chí [VOX TRAANF CHIS]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he was elected to this position by the Ho Chi Minh City Party Congress which was held from 22 to 23 Oct 86. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31)

Vũ Ngọc Chung [VUX NGOCJ CHUNG], deceased

Born in 1923; member of the CPV; Colonel; Acting head of the Public Security Scientific Research Bureau. He died of unspecified causes on 28 Oct 86 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (HANOI MOI 30 Oct 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Côn [NGUYEENX COONR]

*Deputy Director of the Education Service Hanoi Municipality; his article concerning textbooks appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 15 Nov 86 p 2)

Phưởng Kim Dung [PHUWOWNG KIM ZUNG]

Member of the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee; Head of the Women's Union of Hanoi Municipality; on 17 Oct 86 she attended the opening of Hanoi 10th Party Congress. (HANOI MOI 18 Oct 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Dũ [NGUYEENX DINHF ZUJ], deceased

Born in 1907; member of the CPV; former member of the Thanh Hoa Province People's Committee; former Director General of the Elementary Education Directorate; former Director for Education of the 3rd Inter-Region; former Director of the Education Service, Hanoi Municipality; former member of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; former President of the Fatherland Front Committee and member of the People's Committee, Hoan Kien District, Hanoi Municipality; he died of unspecified causes on 29 Oct 86 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (HANOI MOI 1 Nov 86 p 4)

Trần Thị Tâm Đan [TRAANF THIJ TAAM DAN]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; her election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Đình [NGUYEENX NGOCJ DINHX]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiến Đức [NGUYEENX TIEENS DUWCS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his article on his recent visit to Moscow appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 6 Nov 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hàm [NGUYEENX VAWN HAMF]

*Deputy Head of the Literary Studies Institute; on 13 Nov 86 he was scheduled to speak at the Dan Chu Club. (HANOI MOI 13 Nov 86 p 4)

Lê Đình Hiền [LEE DINHG HIEENF]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Hạ Trọng Hoã [HAJ TRONGJ HOAF], see Hà Trọng Hoã also [HAJ TRONGJ HOAF]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently he was re-elected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31).

Phan ³Bữu Hoà [PHAN BUWR HOAF]

Alternate Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his name was listed as Phan Huu Hoa [PHAN HUWX HOAF] due to typo error in Saigon GIAI PHONG 31 Oct 86 p 1. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 86 p 4).

Phan ²Hữu Hoà [PHAN HUWX HOAF], see Phan ³Bữu Hoà [PHAN BUWR HOAF]

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Lê [^]Ât Hới [LEE AATS HOWI]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Vũ Mạnh Kha [VUX MANHJ KHA]

Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; his article "Some Thoughts on Popular Education" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 30 Oct 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Kháng [NGUYEENX DUWCS KHANGS]

*Director of the Forestry Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Forests, Vegetation and Hanoi's Environment" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 8 Nov 86 p 2)

Cao Sỹ Kiêm [CAO SYX KIEEM]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thái Bình Province; recently he was reelected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31).

Lê Văn Kỳ [LEE VAWN KYF]

SRV Charge d'Affaires in Mozambique; on 27 Oct 86 he attended funeral ceremonies for the late President Samora of Mozambique. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Kỳ [NGUYEENX KYF]

*Deputy Director of the Labor Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Finding Jobs for the People of Our Municipality" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 86 p 3)

Hà Văn Lầu [HAF VAWN LAAU]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 27 Oct 86 he attended the funeral ceremonies of the late President Samora of Mozambique. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 86 p 4)

Phạm Sĩ Liêm [PHAMJ SIX LIEEM]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Safeguarding Order and Security" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 86 p 2)

[Bùi] Xuân Lộc [BUIF XUAAN LOOCJ]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Urgent Problems in Arts and Letters" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 2 Nov 86 p 3)

Phạm Lợi [PHAMJ LOWIJ]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Mạnh Luật [NGUYEENX MANHJ LUAATJ]

*Head of the Awards and Decorations Institute; on 23 Oct-1 Nov he headed a delegation from his Institute on a visit to Laos. (HANOI MOI 6 Nov 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Mai [NGUYEENX MAIJ]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Lương Văn Nghĩa [LUWOWNG VAWN NGHIAJ]

*Standing Member of the C Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Niêm [HUYNHF VAWN NIEEMJ], see Huỳnh Văn Niêm [HUYNHF NIEEMF]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he was elected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31)

Vũ Ngọc [VUX NGOCJ]

*Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Care for Retired Cadre" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Trọng Nhân [NGUYEENX TRONGJ NHAAN]

Director of the Central Eye Institute; on 17 Oct 86 he attended the opening of Hanoi 10th Party Congress. (HANOI MOI 18 Oct 86 p 1)

Đỗ Xuân Oanh [DOOX XUAAN OANH]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 11 Nov 86 he spoke at a press conference related to the UN sponsored International Peace Year. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Đổng Minh Sơn [DOONGF MINH SOWN]

Acting Director of the Building Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Building Problems" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 7 Nov 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Tạn [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Tâm [NGUYEENX THIJ TAAM]

Alternate Member of the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee; Head of the Minh Khai Factory; on 17 Oct 86 she attended the opening of Hanoi 10th Party Congress. (HANOI MOI 18 Oct 86 p 1)

Trần Tân [TRAANF TAANS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 86 p 1)

Đỗ Quang Thắng [DOOX QUANG THAWNGS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghĩa Bình Province; recently he was reelected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31)

Vũ Thắng [VUX THAWNGS]

*Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Bình Trị Thiên Province; recently he was re-elected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31)

Nguyễn Đắc Thọ [NGUYEENX DAWCS THOJ]

Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hanoi Municipality; on 2 Nov 86 he attended a sports presentation in Hai Ba Trung Ward. (HANOI MOI 14 Nov 86 p 1)

Bùi Minh Tiêu [BUIF MINH TIEEU], deceased

Born in Tu Son, Bach Ninh Province, in 1922; former Deputy Head of the Military Equipment Research Institute, Ministry of National Defense; he died following a prolonged illness on 12 Nov 86 at his home on the campus of Hanoi University. (HANOI MOI 13 Nov 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Vice Minister of Education; on 30 Oct 86 he attended an awards ceremony for Hanoi units and individuals that distinguished themselves in educational activities during 1985-86. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 86 p 1)

Đào Thế Tuấn [DAOF THEES TUAANS]

Head of the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute; his article "Approaches to Introducing Technical Advances into Agricultural Production" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 1 Nov 86 p 2)

Trần Văn Tuấn [TRAANF VAWN TUAANS]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Training and Educating Youths Within the Labor Organization" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Nov 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 4 Nov 86 he attended the arrival of a delegation of Soviet academics. (HANOI MOI 9 Nov 86 p 1)

Dương Tường [ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF], see Vuong Duong Tuong also

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Cao Bang Province; recently he was re-elected to this position by the Party Congress of his province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31)

Bằng Việt [VAWNGF VIEETJ]

*Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; on 28 Oct 86 he met with recent winners of the "Labor Hero" title. (HANOI MOI 30 Oct 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 14 Nov 86 he attended a reception for a visiting Soviet delegation. (HANOI MOI 15 Nov 86 p 1)

Bùi Quý Xiêm [BUIF QUYS XIEEM]

Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Urgent Problems in Safeguarding the People's Health" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 4 Nov 86 p 2)

Lê Danh Xưởng [LEE ZANH XUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong Municipality; he was elected to this position by Haiphong Municipal Party Congress which was held from 17-21 Oct 86. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 86 p 31)

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